



PRO SOLOIST MODEL 2701
PRO/DGX MODEL 2720

SERVICE MANUAL



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction	2
2. Theory of Operation	2
3. General Information	3
4. Trouble Shooting Procedure	3
5. Tuning and Calibrations	4
6. Circuit Descriptions	5
7. R.O.M. Truth Tables	8
8. Voice Flow Charts	10
9. Interconnection Diagram	40
10. Block Diagrams, Board A, C & E	41 - 43
11. Schematics & Layouts, Boards A, B, C, D, E, F, & G	44 - 61
12. Parts List	62

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1. Introduction

Included in this service manual are troubleshooting references which if used properly can greatly reduce the repair time of the Pro Soloist.

Section 2 covers the signal flow through the Pro Soloist. Section 3 describes design techniques unique to the product. Section 4 describes 'where to start' when a problem occurs. The circuit descriptions in section 5 should be consulted once a faulty circuit has been identified by the use of the R.O.M. truth tables and Voice Flow charts. In sections 7 and 8,

VOICES AND EFFECTS

Bassoon	Buzz Bassoon
English Horn	Sax
Oboe	Space Reed
Clarinet	Telstar
Flute	Song Whistle
Tuba	Noze
Trombone	Pulsar
French Horn	Comic Wow
Trumpet	Mute Trumpet
Cello	Steel Guitar
Violin	Harpsichord
Bass	Space Bass
Piano	Steel Drum
Banjo	Country Guitar
Fuzz Guitar I	Fuzz Guitar II

CONTRDLS:

Portamento—Enables the pitch to slide from note to note.

Portamento Speed—Regulates the time required to slide from note to note.

Touch Sensitivity—Controls the over-all amount of keyboard touch sensor effects.

Brilliance—Permits the addition or subtraction of brilliance.

Volume—Regulates the over-all volume of the instrument.

Repeat—Creates the rapid pick strokes of string instruments.

Vibrato/Repeat Speed—Controls the vibrato speed and repeat rate.

Octave Transpose Switch—Transposes the instrument up and down one octave.

2. Theory of Operation

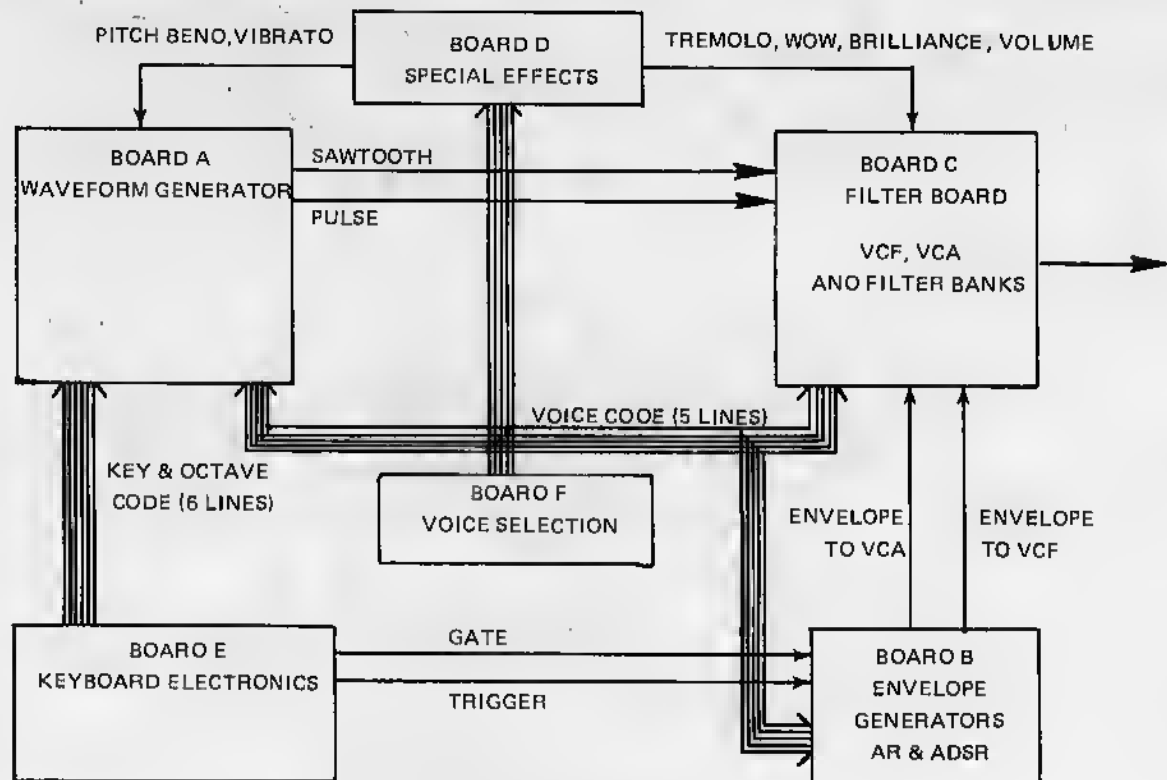
The Pro Soloist is a hybrid of digital and analog circuits. The internal flow of the audio signals is, in most respects, quite similar to any of our other synthesizers. That is, a raw signal (pulse or sawtooth wave) is processed through a voltage controlled filter and a voltage controlled amplifier to the output of the instrument. Two envelope generators (ADSR and AR) are available to control the VCF and VCA to determine the attack and decay characteristics of the instrument. In addition to the voltage controlled filter, there are fixed band pass filters which shape the raw waveforms for particular voices.

In variable synthesizers, such as the ARP Odyssey or the ARP 2600, the signal paths, oscillator waveforms and filter characteristics are adjusted manually. In the Pro Soloist, each of these settings are programmed by a digital memory. (Read Only Memory, or R.O.M.).

Referring to the block diagram, Board A is the

Waveform Generator board. A sawtooth wave and a pulse wave are supplied (at the correct pitch) to Board C, the Filter board. Board C contains the voltage controlled filter (VCF), the voltage controlled amplifier (VCA), and 14 fixed filters. The signal paths through board C are determined by the R.O.M. outputs which select one of several paths through the different filters.

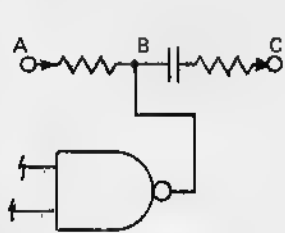
Board B provides the ADSR or AR output to the VCF and/or the VCA (again determined by the R.O.M.s). Board E (keyboard electronics) sends a 6 bit (6 line) code to board A to control the pitch of the oscillator. Board E also supplies the envelope generators on board B with a gate and trigger. Board F, the Voice Selection board, generates a 5 bit code which addresses all of the R.O.M.s (eight total) which in turn program the signal paths and filter settings. The Special Effects board (D) generates the touch sensor effects: vibrato, growl, wow, volume, brilliance and pitch bend.



PRO SOLOIST BLOCK DIAGRAM

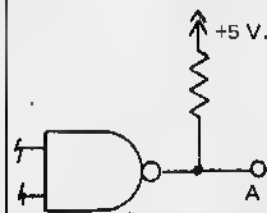
3. General Information

The digital circuits in the Pro Soloist employ 'open collector' TTL devices. This means that a logic 1 is an open circuit, and a logic 0 is ground. The voltage level on the output of this type of gate does not necessarily relate to the logic level. Illustrated below are two uses for the open collector type gates which will be found in the Pro Soloist.



B = LOGIC 1: Signal passes from A to C (B is open)

B = LOGIC 0: Signal is stopped (B grounds out the signal)



A = LOGIC 1: +5 VOLTS

A = LOGIC 0: 0 VOLTS

It is necessary in some circuits to add (externally) a "pull up" resistor (22K typical) from the +5 volt power supply to the output of an open collector type gate so that the logic level can be identified with a DVM or oscilloscope. Always verify the logic state of these chips in this manner before assuming the device is defective.

4. Trouble Shooting Procedure

INSTRUMENT DEAD: When the Pro Soloist is totally dead, the following should be checked:

1. Power supply: Check the +15 volt, -15 volt and +5 volt outputs. If the power supply (board G) is malfunctioning, remove the power connector from board C and connect the supply to a dummy load while trouble shooting (see the power supply section for dummy load values).
2. VCA: All signals in the Pro Soloist are routed through the VCA; therefore, the output of the VCA should be checked while a key is depressed. If there is no signal, check the output of the VCF. If there is still no signal, check the sawtooth and pulse outputs of board A.

VOICES MISSING, INCORRECT OR DEAD: When some of the voices are correct and some incorrect, the defective circuit common to the incorrect voices must be identified. Proceed as follows:

1. Check the voice code output of board F: This code addresses ALL of the Read Only Memory chips in the Pro Soloist. See the board F circuit description section for the voice code truth table.

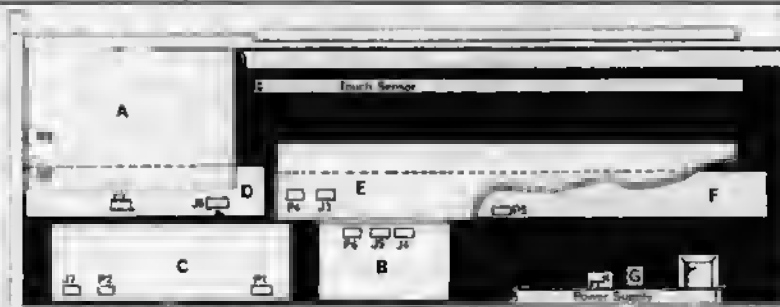
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2. Make a list of *all* the defective voices.
3. Consult the Voice Flow charts in this manual to determine the circuit which is common only to the voices listed above.
4. Consult the schematics, Voice Flow chart test points and the R.O.M. truth tables to determine the code outputs of the R.O.M. which

is in the suspected circuit. *Caution: The R.O.M. is often falsely accused of being defective; the failure rate of the R.O.M.s is actually very low. Example: Once Flute and Electric Piano are dead, Violin and Cello are not correct. Conclusion: defective resonator bank 3, board C; change Z2B.*

5. Tuning and Calibrations

REF.	TRIMMER	TRIM PROCEDURE	BOARD A
R37	VCF TRACK	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pin low C on the keyboard. 2. Monitor TP-1 (J2-4) with a digital voltmeter. 3. Adjust trimmer R37 for exactly zero volts. 	
R29	SET 'B'	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pin low C on the keyboard. 2. Turn ON the VIOLIN voice switch. 3. Put the vibrato switch DOWN. 4. Adjust trimmer R24 (TUNE) so that the Pro Soloist is tuned to low C on an organ or strobe tuner. 5. Pin the 'B' key on the keyboard. 6. Adjust trimmer R29 so that the output of the Pro Soloist is tuned to 'B' on the organ or strobe tuner. 	
R49	TOUCH SENSITIVITY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn ON the TRUMPET and PITCH BEND switches. 2. Put the TOUCH SENSITIVITY slider on the front panel in the MIDPOSITION. 3. Adjust trimmer R49 for the amount of pitch bend desired by the customer on a firm key depression (usually maximum). 	
R24	TUNE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This control is used to tune the Pro Soloist to the same frequency as other instruments it is being used with. It is adjustable from the front for the customer. 	
BOARD C TRIM PROCEDURE			
R20	VCF OFFSET (CALIBRATE)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn ON the FLUTE voice switch. 2. Put the BRILLIANCE slider on the front panel MIDPOSITION. 3. Adjust R20 for the best flute sound possible. 	
R45	VCF CONTROL REJECT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn ON the HARPSICHORD voice switch. 2. Adjust trimmer R45 for minimum 'thump' on key depression (turn amplifier up) 	
R54	VCA CONTROL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust trimmer R45 (see above) 2. Turn ON the HARPSICHORD voice switch. 3. Adjust trimmer R54 for minimum 'thump' on key depression (turn amplifier up) 	



2701 BOARD LOCATIONS

6.1 Board A circuit Description

The 4 bit key code from board E is converted to an analog control voltage in the D to A converter. Although the 2 bit octave code is also fed to the D to A converter, it serves as a correction voltage; the octave control over the voltage controlled oscillator is in the Frequency to Voltage converter circuit. The output of the D to A converter is +5 volts when any C key is depressed. When any C# key is depressed, the D to A output increases to about +5.3 volts. The highest voltage produced by the D to A converter is +9 volts when any B key is depressed. Trimmer R29 (set 'B' trimmer) sets the interval between each key and is equivalent to the volts per octave trimmers in the standard ARP synthesizers except that it only affects the interval between C and B on the keyboard rather than from low C to high C.

The voltage from the D to A converter is fed through a differential amplifier to the voltage controlled oscillator circuitry. Here the control voltage (now $-1V/OCT$) is supplied to a linear voltage to exponential current converter (Q3 and Q4). Q4 determines the charging time on capacitor C7. C7 and Q5 are a uni-junction oscillator operating at about seven or eight octaves higher than the pitch that is heard on the output of the Pro Soloist. Q6 makes the sawtooth from Q5 compatible with TTL circuitry and supplies it to the frequency to voltage converter. Z3 and half of Z1 are divide by two chips which are enabled by the two bit octave code from board E. Depending in which octave a key is being depressed, none, one, two or three of these dividers are enabled to supply Z22 (one shot) with a pulse wave which is either at the same frequency as the oscillator, or one, two or three octaves lower. Since the pulse width on the output of the one shot is constant, the repetition rate (frequency) of the pulses is integrated to provide an offset voltage to the differential amplifier thus providing the octave control over the oscillator (4 octaves). The output of the differential amplifier will have a large AC component which is filtered by C4 and C5 to yield a DC control voltage ($-1V/OCT$) on J2-4.

The output of the voltage controlled oscillator is also supplied to the Programmable Octave Dividers. Depending on the voice selected, R.O.M. Z15 will instruct half of Z1 and Z8 to either send the signal through the circuit, or divide it either once, twice or three times (down 1, 2 or 3 octaves). The manual octave dividers divide the signal even lower, depending on the position of the Transpose switch. The signal then enters the Six Stage Frequency divider circuit whose output is processed in the Sawtooth Sum circuit. Each of the divisions is weighted and summed to produce a +10 volt sawtooth made of 64 small steps.

The Pulse Generator circuit monitors the outputs of the six stage dividers to develop the following pulse widths: $1/14$, $1/9$, $1/64$ and $2/11$. Additionally, the Dynamic Pulse Converter circuit develops a variable (dynamic) width pulse wave. All of the pulse waves are supplied to the Pulse Selection circuit where one is selected by R.O.M. Z15 and routed to the pulse output.

6.2 Board B Circuit Description

Board B is the Envelope Generator Board. Z1, Z2 and Z3 (R.O.M.s) program the attack time, decay time, sustain level, and release time of the ADSR envelope generator and the attack and release times of the AR envelope generator.

ADSR: The output of the attack R-S flip flop (Z4 pin 3) changes from logic 1 to logic 0 when a gate and trigger are supplied from the keyboard electronics (board E) on J4-6 and J4-7. Z5 pin 3 provides a logic 1 which allows R64 to charge the integrating capacitor, C3. Q4 and Q5 follow the voltage and supply it to the switching circuitry to be routed to either the VCF and/or the VCA.

Q6 is a "peak detector" comparator. When the ADSR output reaches the maximum voltage (about +5 volts) Q6 resets the R-S flip flop output (Z4 pin 3) to logic 1. The voltage on C3 then discharges through CR16, CR17 or CR18 to the voltage level on the junction of R30, R31 and R32 (sustain level). When the gate on J4-6 is no longer present (all keys up) the remaining voltage on C3 discharges through CR20 and pins 3, 4 or 5 of Z1 to zero.

AR: The gate voltage is supplied to the AR circuit from Z5 pin 8 to charge capacitor C2 through CR2, CR3 or CR4. When all keys are released, the voltage on C4 discharges through CR5 or CR6 back to pin 8 of Z5.

R.O.M. Z3 selects which envelope (ADSR and/or AR) is to be routed to P6-16, the VCA control input. Z3 also selects which envelope is to be supplied to Z6. R1, R2, R3 and R4 attenuate the envelope before it is processed through Z6. Z6 sums and inverts the ADSR or AR envelope, the growl signal from board D and the touch brilliance voltage from board D. The envelope must be inverted because the VCF accepts negative going control voltages. The output of Z6 is connected to the control input of the filter via the brilliance slider on board A.

O7, O8 and Z4 pins 9, 10 and 11 are the squelch circuit which provides a momentary pulse to the VCA

control input to turn it off to prevent transients from being heard when a voice switch is turned on.

6.3 Board C Circuit Description

Board C contains a voltage controlled filter (VCF), a voltage controlled amplifier (VCA), four high pass filters (HPF) and ten band pass filters (arranged in one of three banks). R.O.M.s Z6, Z7 and Z8 determine the signal paths through each of these filters and determine the settings for the VCF.

The sawtooth waveform supplied from board A is processed through the Sawtooth/Pulse Mixer and is routed through one or more of the High Pass Filters. The output of the HPF is routed through the VCF and the VCA to the output of the Pro Soloist.

The pulse waveform from the pulse amplifier can take either of two paths: through the Sawtooth/Pulse mixer, or through the resonator banks. Resonator banks 1, 2 and 3 are supplied with the pulse waveform only. R.O.M. Z8 determines which (if any) of the resonators in each bank are enabled. The output of Resonator Bank 1 and 2 may be routed only to the input of the VCA. The output of Resonator Bank 3 may be routed to the input of either the VCF or the VCA (again, determined by R.O.M. Z8).

The VCF Tracking circuit determines whether the VCF will track at one volt per octave, 2 volts per octave, 5 volts per octave, or not at all. The Resonance circuit determines the amount of feedback from the VCF output to the VCF input for 'wow' effects.

6.4 Board D Circuit Description

Board D provides the touch sensor effects: Vibrato, Pitch Bend, Wow, Repeat, Growl, and Brilliance.

Z3 is a low frequency oscillator producing a triangle wave for vibrato and tremolo, and a square wave for repeat triggers.

Z4 and Z5 are a voltage controlled amplifier exclusively for the vibrato signal. Q3, Q4 and Q5 delay the Vibrato VCA from turning on for certain voices (such as violin) producing a delayed vibrato. All 'upper' voices have delayed vibrato (if used at all); lower voices have undelayed vibrato. Z4D and Z4E switch the output of the Vibrato VCA to either P7-11 for vibrato or P7-16 for tremolo. Vibrato and tremolo are never on at the same time. Tremolo affects the VCF on board C; vibrato effects the pitch of the oscillator on board A.

Z2 B and Z2C are an astable flip flop oscillating at

32 Hz, to produce the growl signal. This signal is gated into a band pass circuit (Z2D and Z2E) through CR8. The growl output is applied to the VCF control input through Z6 on board B.

6.5 Board E Circuit Description

The keyboard electronics generate three signals which are routed to other parts of the instrument:

1. Pitch information (4 bit key code and 2 bit octave code).
2. Gate (+5 volts while a key is down).
3. Trigger (short pulse on each new key depression).

The codes for each key are as follows:

C	0000
C#	0001
D	0010
D#	0011
E	0100
F	0101
F#	0110
G	0111
G#	1000
A	1001
A#	1010
B	1011
Not used	1100
" "	1101
" "	1110
" "	1111
Octave 1	00
Octave 2	01
Octave 3	10
Octave 4	11
(High C only)	

In order to generate these coded outputs, the circuitry on board E is designed to scan the keyboard about 100 times per second. When the scanning circuitry comes to a note which is pressed down by the performer, the number corresponding to that note is loaded into the 6 bit memory at the output and a gate and trigger pulse are generated.

An oscillator (Z2C, ZBD ZBB and C3) produces a square wave at about 150 KHz. The output of the oscillator is fed into a six stage frequency divider (Z4 & Z6). The first four stages of the frequency divider (Z4) are wired to a 'data selector' chip (Z11).

The outputs of the six stage frequency dividers produce a six bit binary word which 'counts' from 00 0000 to 11 111 (0 to 64). The first four divisions

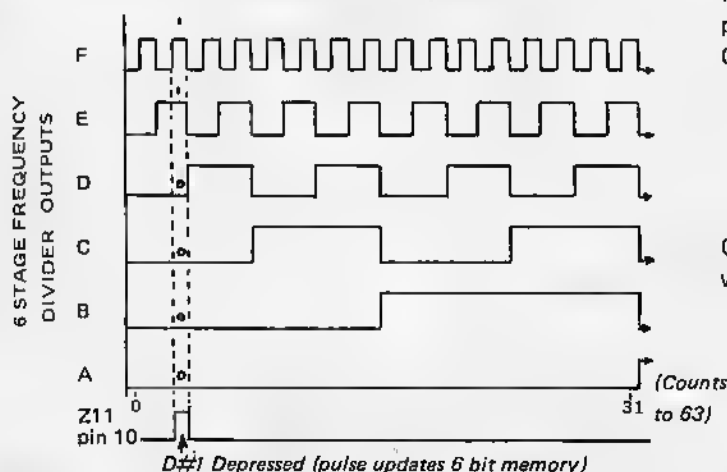
of the frequency divider are connected to the data selector chip which monitors the changing code. The last two divisions (octave information) are decoded so that only one bus rod is enabled at a time (enabled is logic 0).

The inputs of Z11 are wired to the keyboard contacts such that all C's are wired to pin 8, C#s to pin 7 etc. When a key is depressed, one of the outputs of the octave decoder is connected to one of the inputs of the data selector chip. Pin 10 of Z11 will be a logic 1 *only* when the following occurs: 1) A key is depressed (to enable a particular input of Z11), 2) The octave decoder output is enabled (occurs only when the octave code is correct), and 3) The code on pins 11, 13, 14 and 15 matches the enabled input (Example: 'D' input is enabled AND code 0010 is present on the data selector input).

A logic 1 on pin 10 of Z11 indicates that at that instant, the codes on the output of the six stage frequency divider matches the key and octave depressed. The output of Z11 (pin 10) is processed through the strobe gate and the R-S flip flop to update the 6 bit memory by pulsing the clock inputs of the 'D' type flip flops. Thus the outputs of the 6 stage frequency divider are quickly memorized before the number changes.

Since the only time the R-S flip flop changes state is when a key is being depressed, the gate memory circuit monitors the output of the R-S flip flop to provide a gate signal (+5 volts) for as long as a key is depressed. The leading edge of the gate signal (Q bar) is differentiated and processed through the one shot circuit to develop a 15msec. delayed trigger pulse whenever a key is depressed.

When one key is being held, additional triggers are obtained from the 6 bit code change detector. The exclusive OR gates provide pulses to the one shot delay circuit only when the key or octave code change (when a different key is depressed).



6.6 Board F-II & F-III Circuit Description

In order to minimize the number of interconnecting wires between the Voice Select board and the rest of the Pro Soloist, the 15 Voice Select switches are encoded into five bit binary words. In this manner, it is possible to send over five wires all of the information necessary to say which of the 15 switches has been depressed. Separate wires are also brought out for the portamento switch. In addition a Voice select squelch line is also brought out which indicates when none of the switches are on.

VOICE CODE TRUTH TABLE					
A = 0	A = 1	B	C	D	E
OFF	OFF	0	0	0	0
Buzz Bassoon	Bassoon	0	0	0	1
Saxophone	English Horn	0	0	1	0
Space Reed	Oboe	0	0	1	1
Telstar	Clarinet	0	1	0	0
Song Whistle	Flute	0	1	0	1
Noze	Tube	0	1	1	0
Pulsar	Trombone	0	1	1	1
Comic Wow	French Horn	1	0	0	0
Mute Trumpet	Trumpet	1	0	0	1
Steel Guitar	Cello	1	0	1	0
Harpichord	Violin	1	0	1	1
Space Bass	Electric Bass	1	1	0	0
Steel Drum	Electric Piano	1	1	0	1
Country Guitar	Banjo	1	1	1	0
Fuzz Guitlar II	Fuzz Guitar I	1	1	1	1

6.7 Board G (Power Supply)

An apparent malfunction of the power supply may be the result of shorts or other problems on other boards in the Pro Soloist. If there is any doubt about the power supply being defective, remove P1 from board C and clip on a set of dummy loads as follows:

- +15V to ground: 270 ohm, 1 Watt
- 15 V to ground: 330 ohm, 1 Watt
- +5 V to ground: 5 ohm, 10 Watt

Observe the following color coding of power supply wires:

- +15V = Red
- 15V = Violet
- +5 V = Orange
- Ground = Black

ADDRESS

A B C D E

BOARD A Z15

PIN

9	LOGIC 1 SELECT DYNAMIC PULSE
7	LOGIC 1 SELECT 1/14 PULSE
6	LOGIC 1 SELECT 1/9 PULSE
5	LOGIC 1 SELECT 1/64 PULSE
4	LOGIC 1 SELECT 1/2 PULSE
3	LOGIC 1 SELECT 2/11 PULSE
2	LOGIC 1 ENABLE OOWN 1 OCTAVE
1	LOGIC 1 ENABLE OOWN 2 OCTAVES

BOARD B Z1

9	LOGIC 1 ENABLE VCA ATTENUATOR
7	LOGIC 1 SELECT ADSR S/R B
6	LOGIC 1 SELECT ADSR S/R A
5	LOGIC 1 SELECT ADSR RELEASE C
4	LOGIC 1 SELECT ADSR RELEASE B
3	LOGIC 1 SELECT ADSR RELEASE A
2	LOGIC 1 SELECT ADSR SUSTAIN B
1	LOGIC 1 SELECT ADSR SUSTAIN A

BOARD B Z2

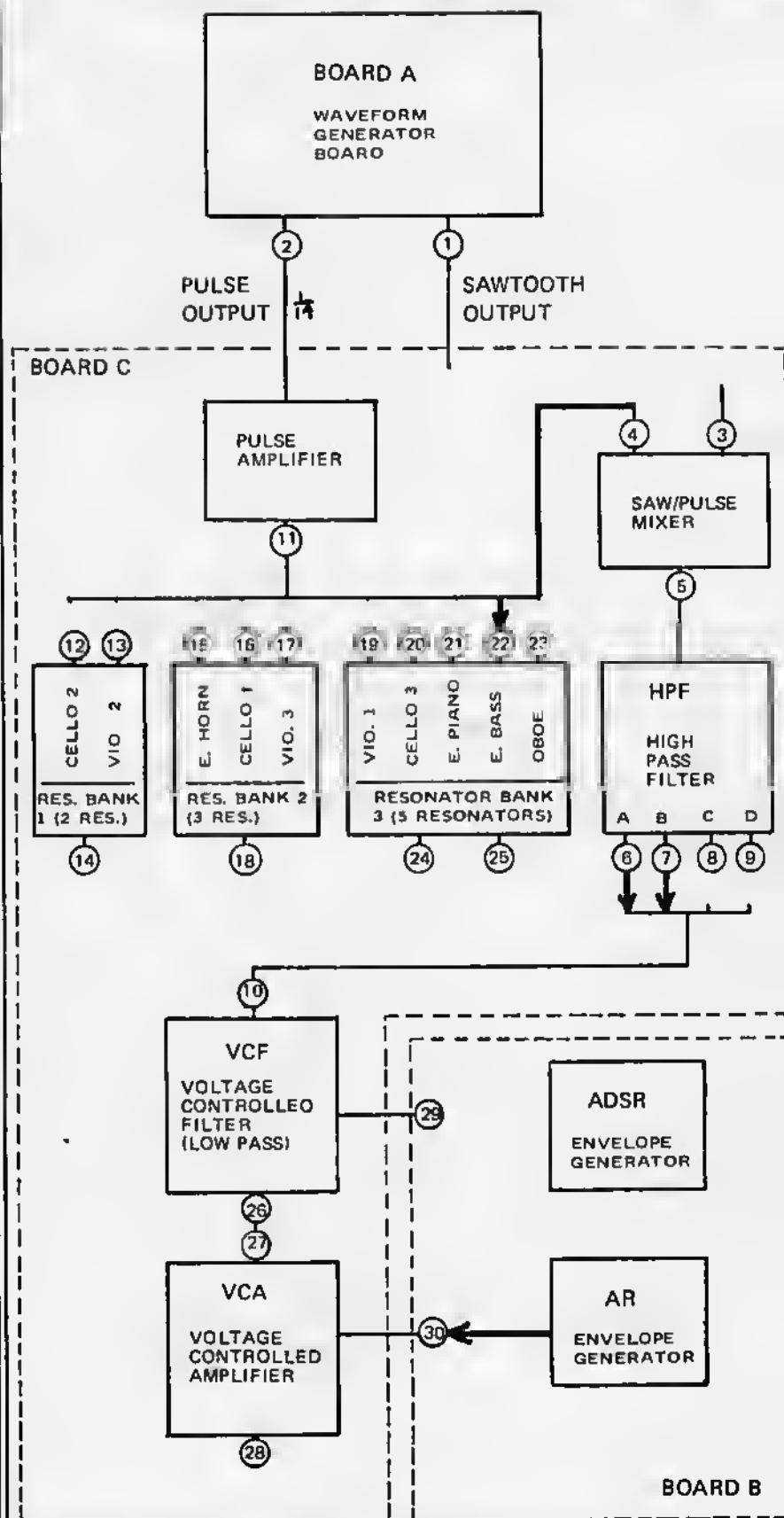
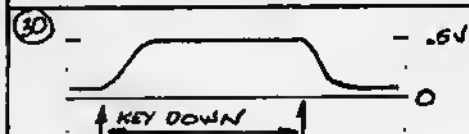
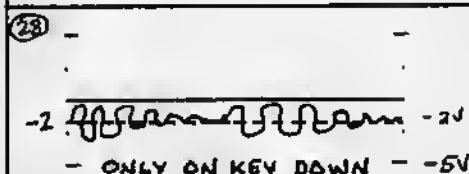
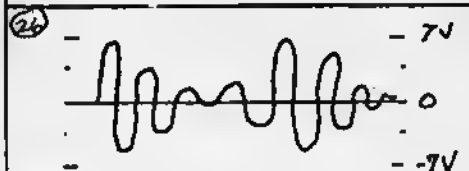
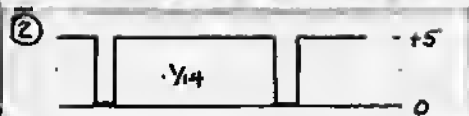
9	LOGIC 1 SELECT ADSR DECAY B
7	LOGIC 1 SELECT ADSR DECAY A
6	LOGIC 1 SELECT ADSR ATTACK C
5	LOGIC 1 SELECT ADSR ATTACK B
4	LOGIC 1 SELECT ADSR ATTACK A
3	LOGIC 1 SELECT AR RELEASE A
2	LOGIC 1 SELECT AR ATTACK B
1	LOGIC 1 SELECT AR ATTACK A

BOARD B Z3

9	LOGIC 1 SELECT VCF ENV. ATTEN. D
7	LOGIC 1 SELECT VCF ENV. ATTEN. C
6	LOGIC 1 SELECT VCF ENV. ATTEN. B
5	LOGIC 1 SELECT VCF ENV. ATTEN. A
4	LOGIC 1 ROUTE ADSR TO VCF
3	LOGIC 1 ROUTE ADSR TO VCA
2	LOGIC 1 ROUTE AR TO VCF
1	LOGIC 1 ROUTE AR TO VCA

2701 R.O.M. TRUTH TABLES

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.



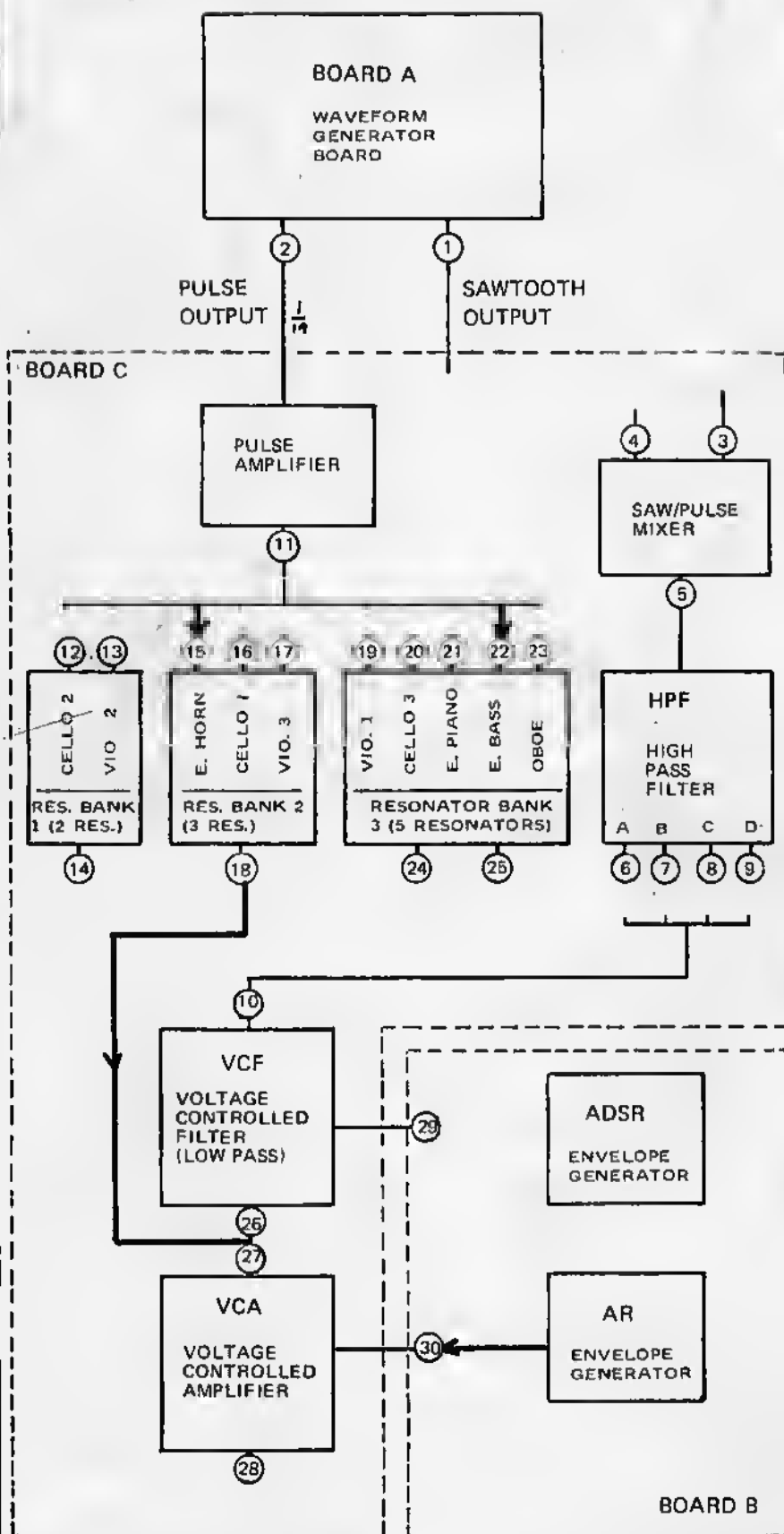
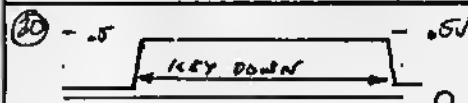
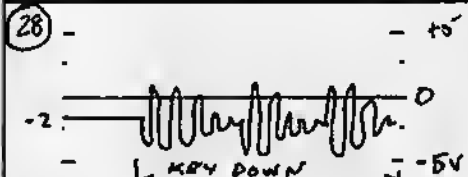
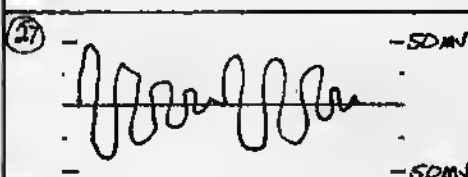
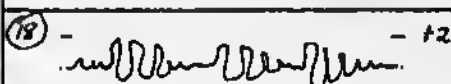
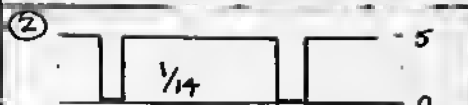
VOICE CODE

A	B	C	D	E
1	0	0	1	0

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

VOICE: ENG. HORN ②

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.

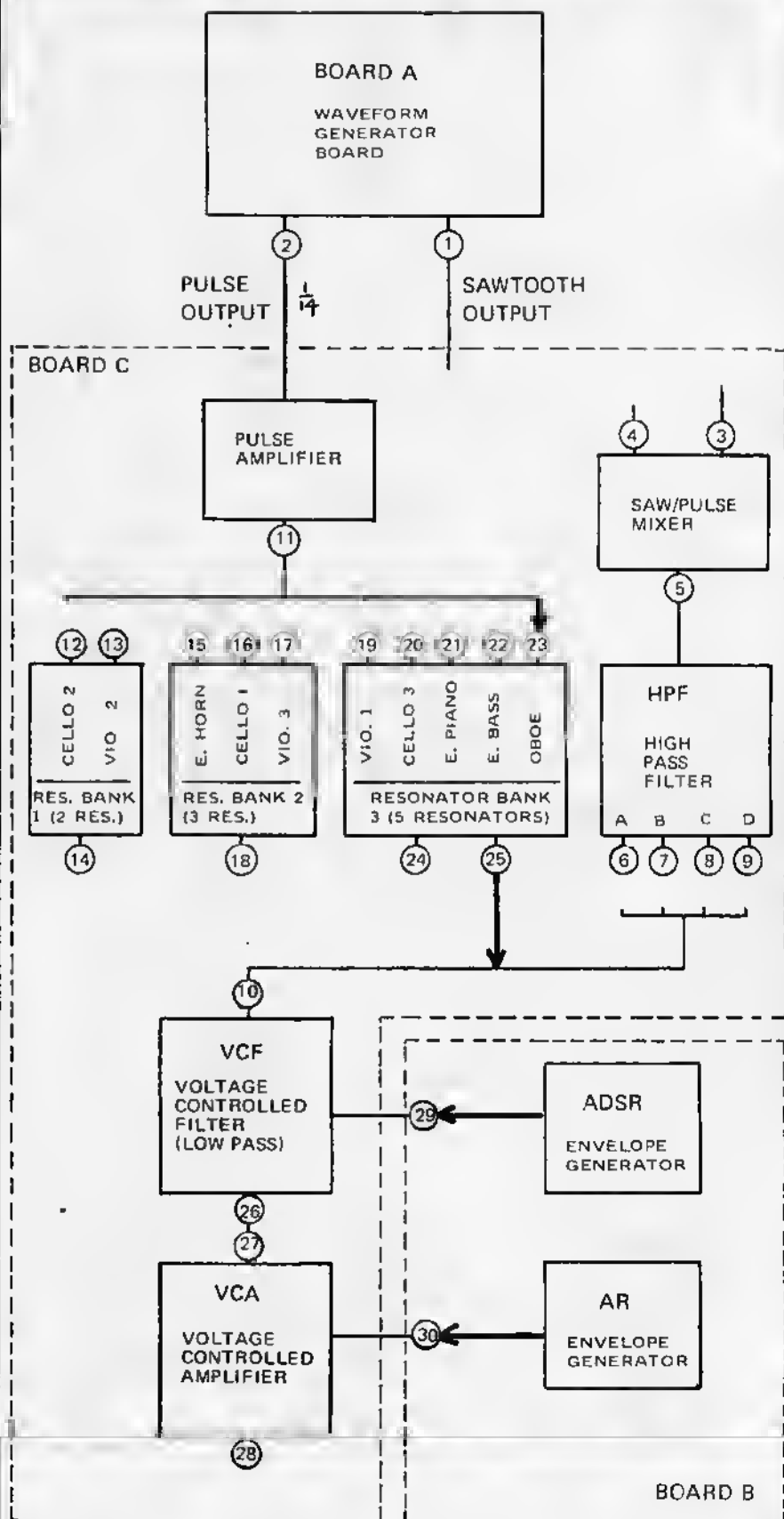
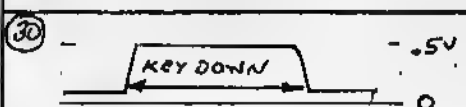
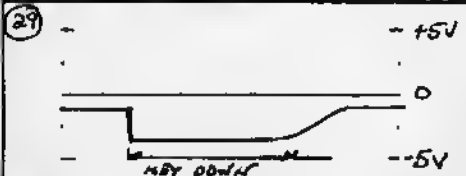
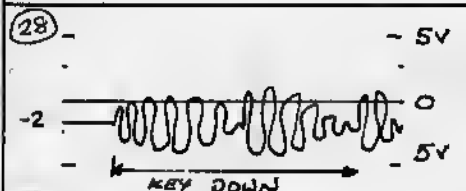
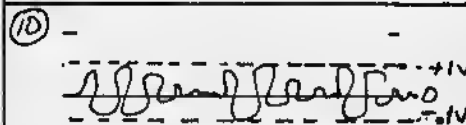
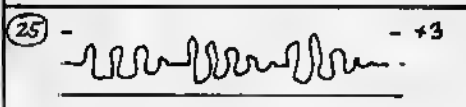
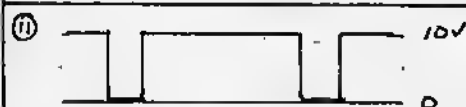
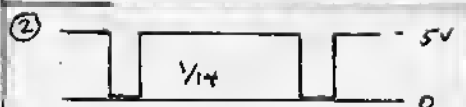


VOICE CODE	A	B	C	D	E
	1	0	0	1	1

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

VOICE:OBOE ③

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.

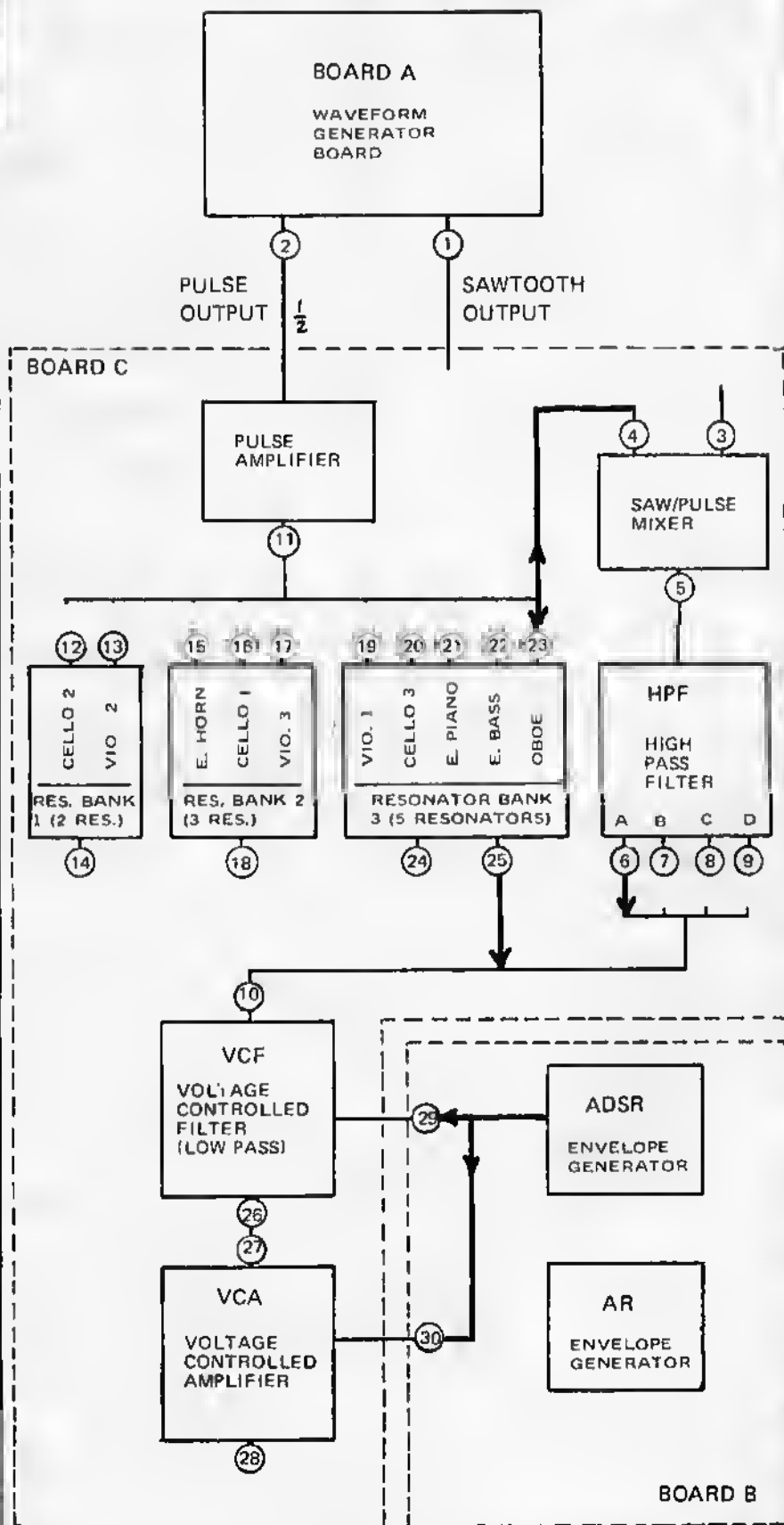
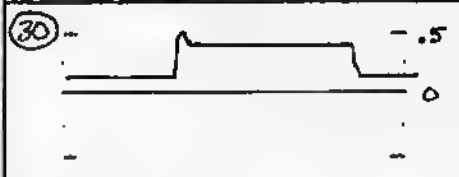
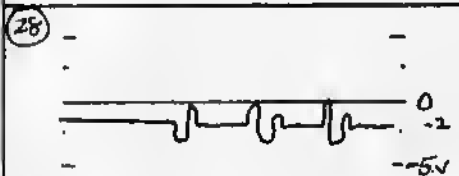
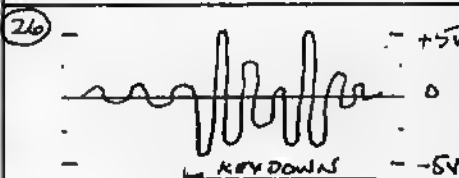
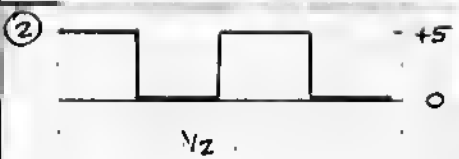


VOICE CODE	A	B	C	D	E
	1	0	1	0	0

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

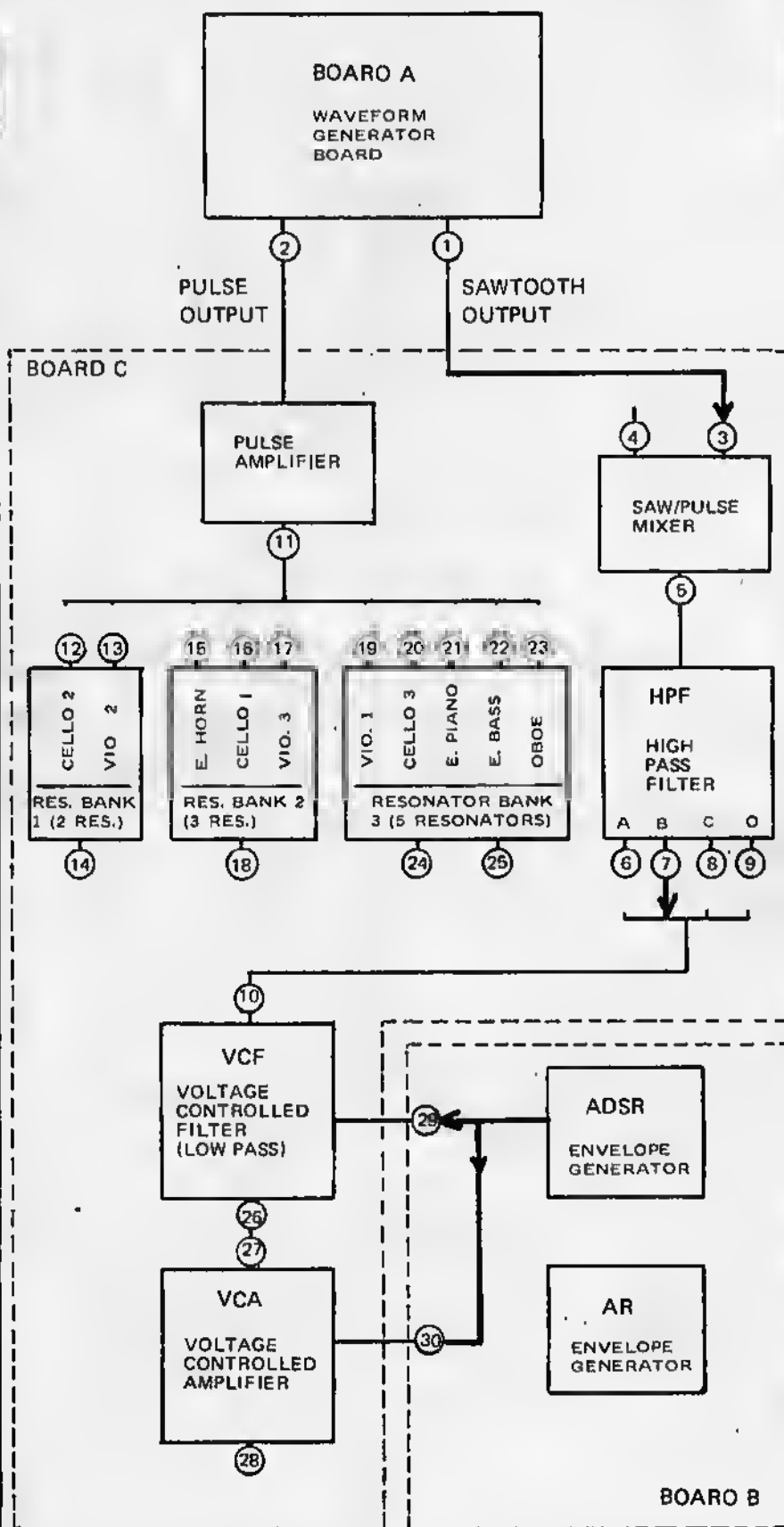
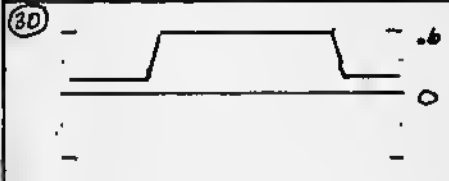
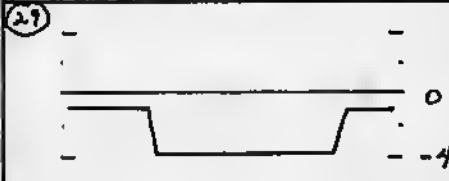
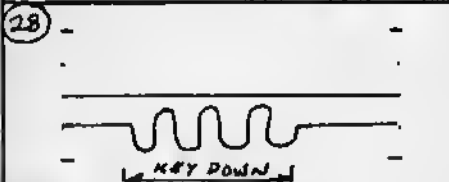
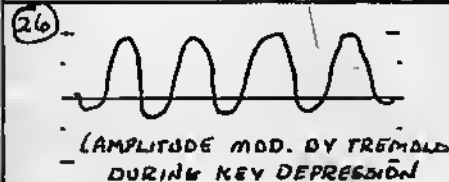
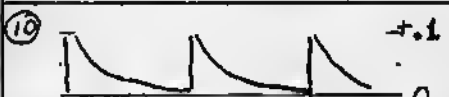
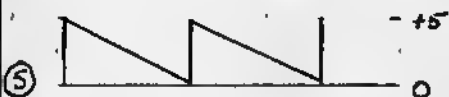
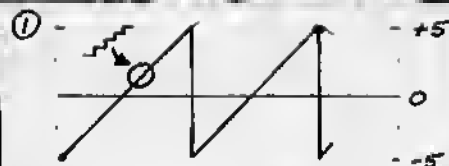
VOICE: CLARINET①

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.



A	B	C	D	E
1	0	1	0	1

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.

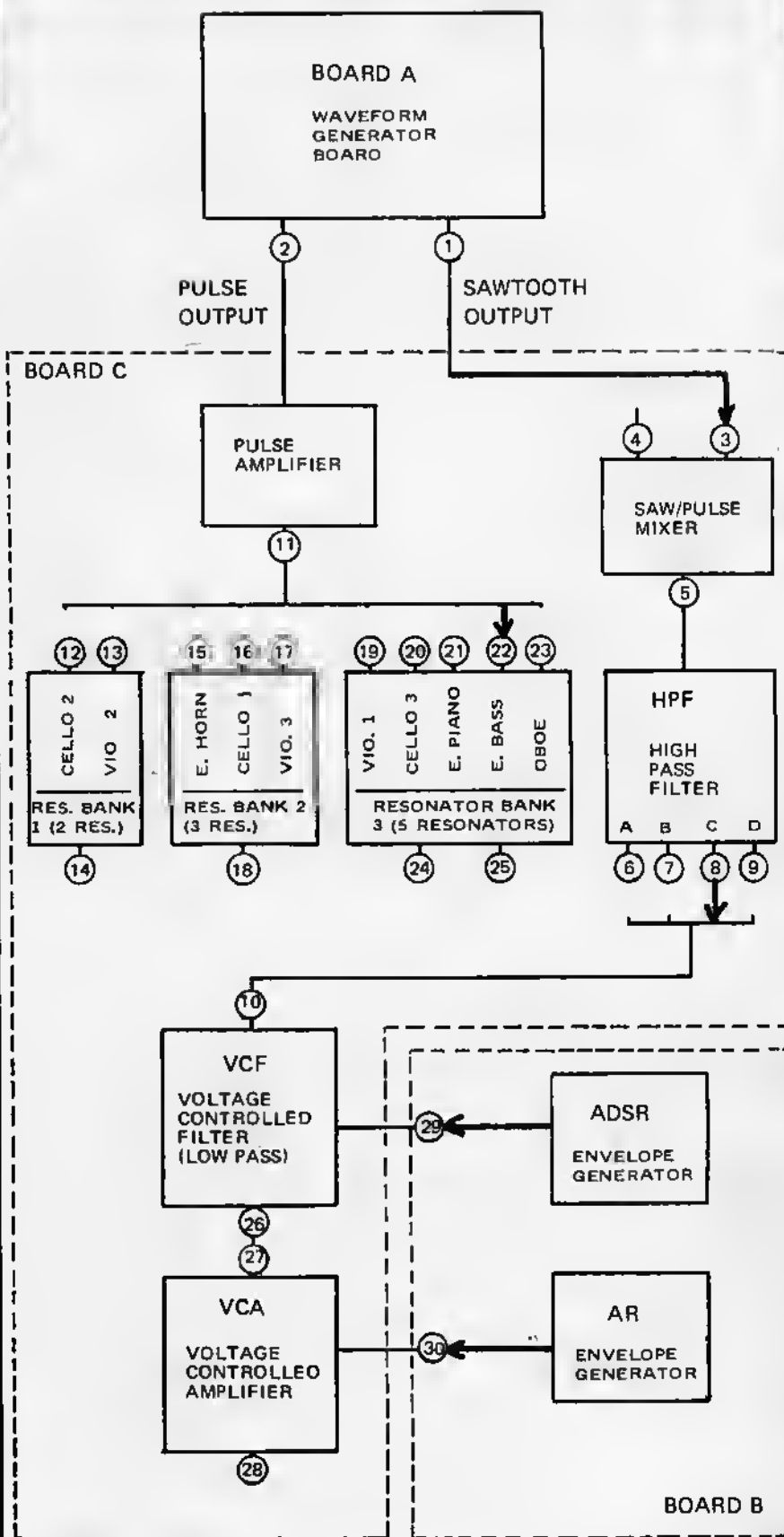
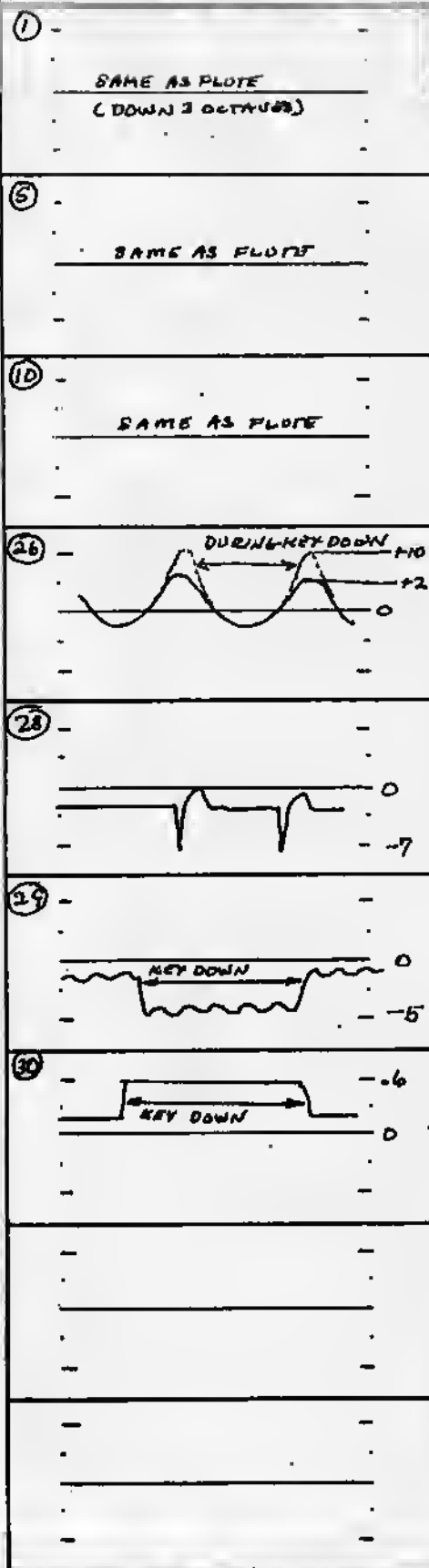


VOICE CODE	A	B	C	D	E
	1	0	1	1	0

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

VOICE: TUBA ⑥

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.



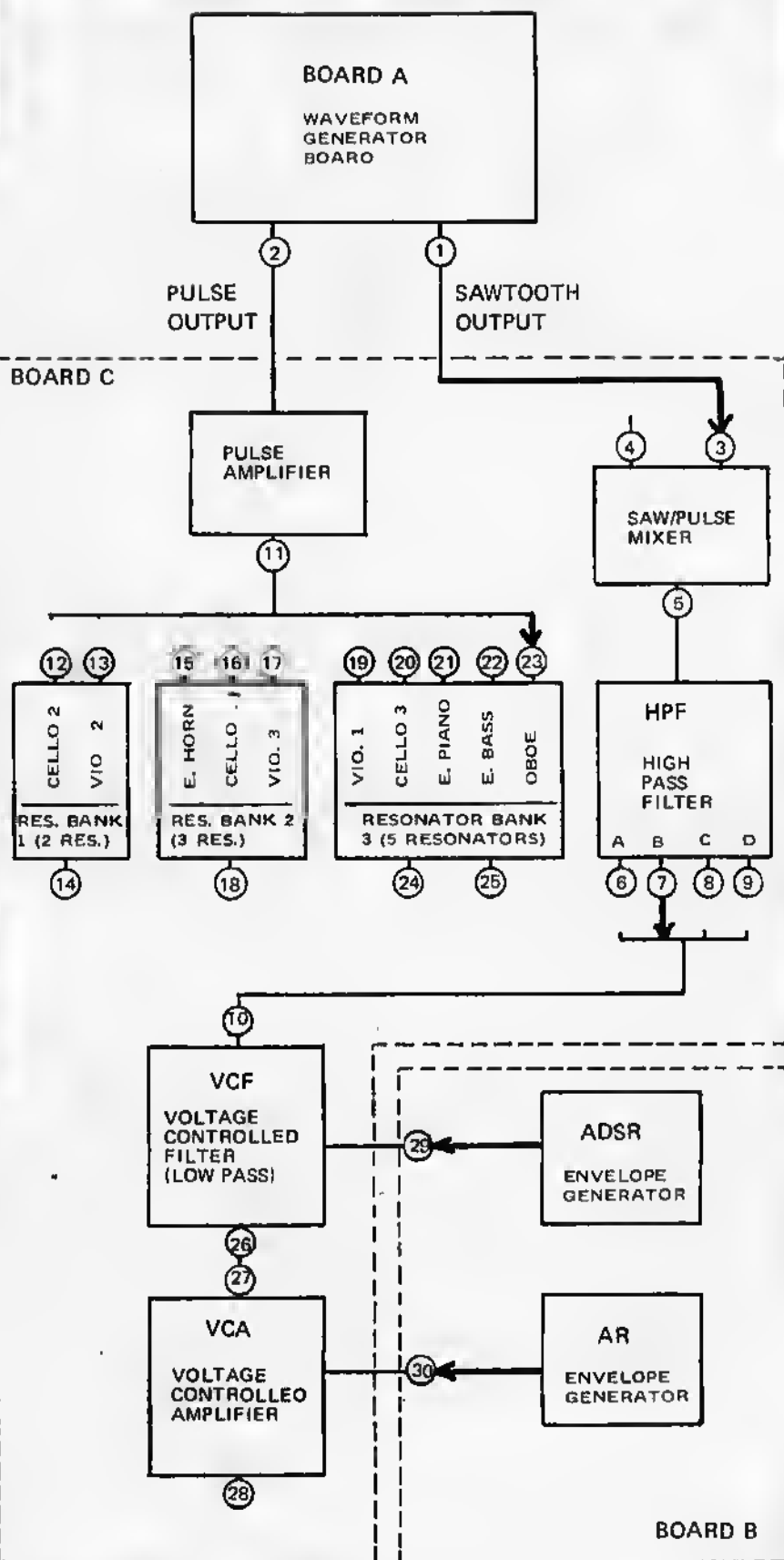
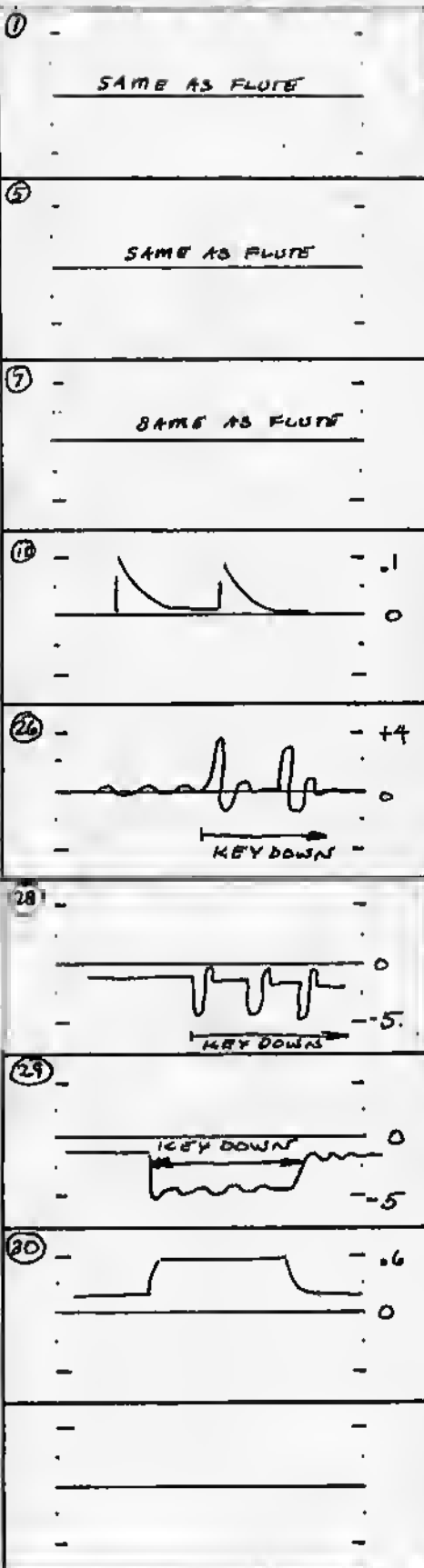
VOICE CODE

A	B	C	D	E
1	0	1	1	1

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

VOICE: TROMBONE®

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.



VOICE CODE	A	B	C	D	E
	1	1	0	0	0

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

VOICE: FR. HORN®

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.

0

SAME AS FLUTE

6

SAME AS FLUTE

7

SAME AS FLUTE
(SHARP 672)

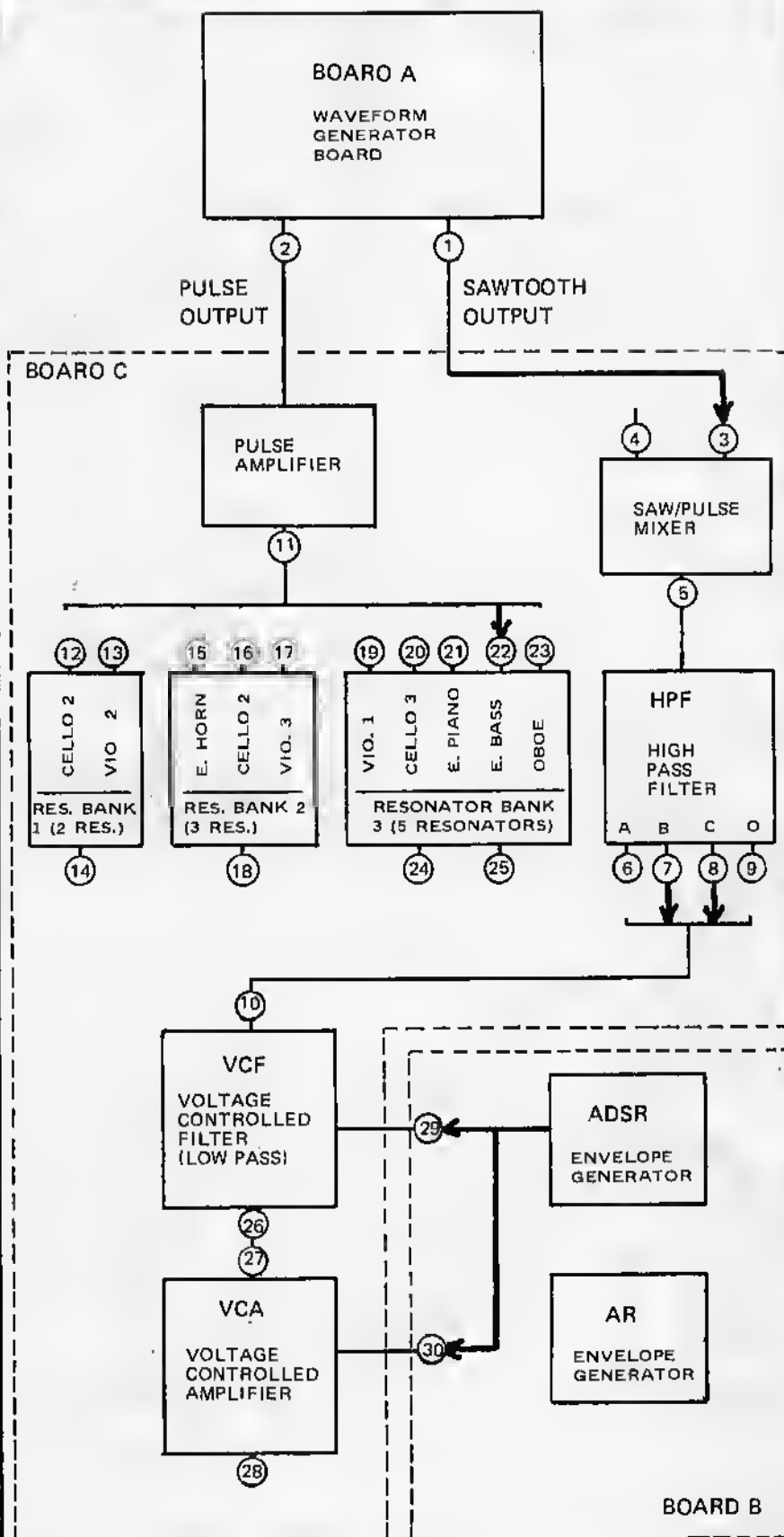
10

26

29

30

SAME AS FLUTE



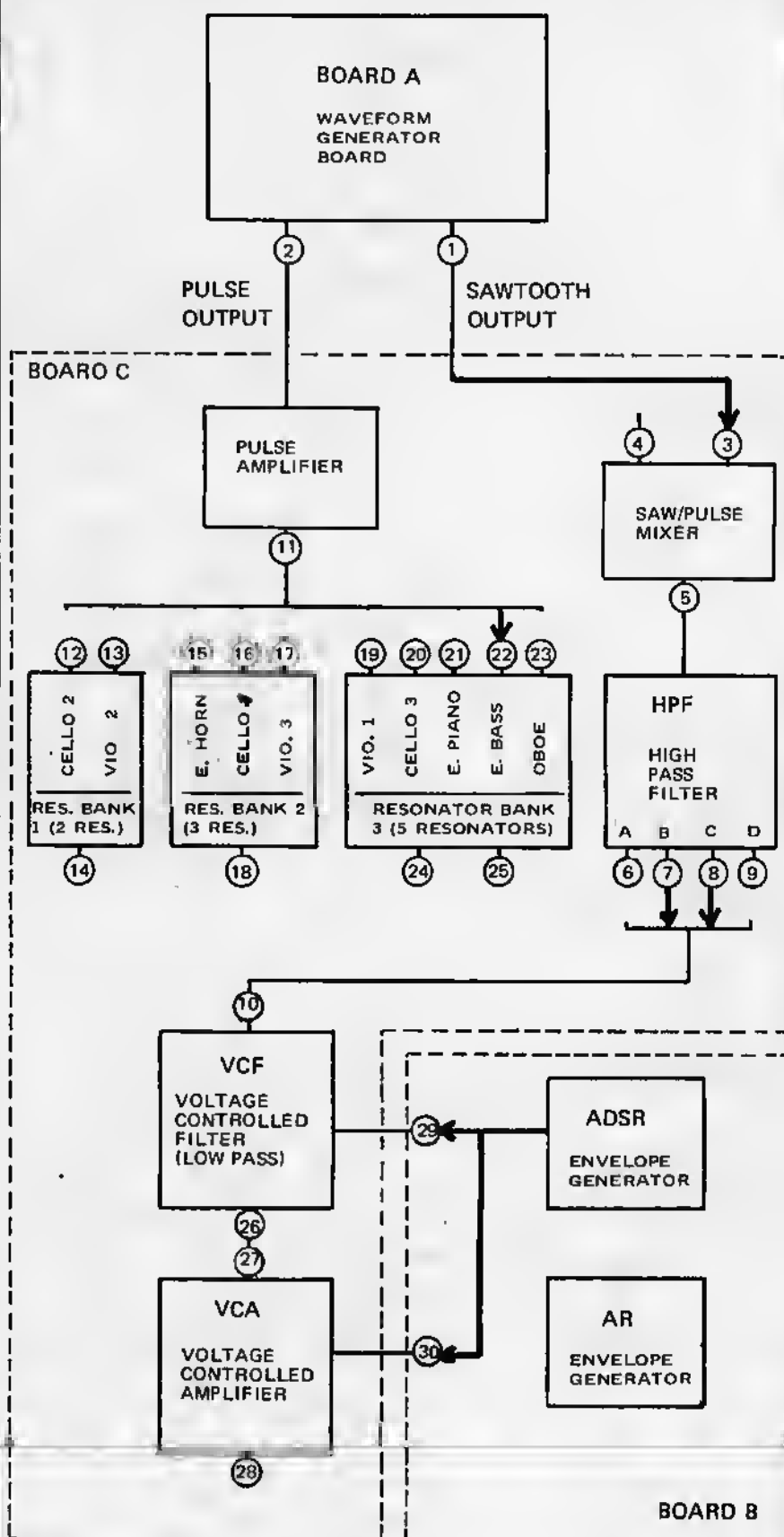
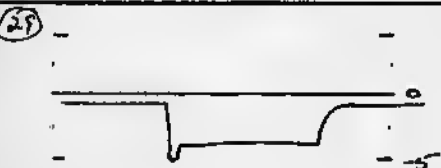
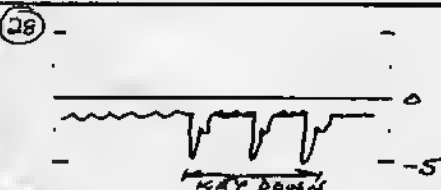
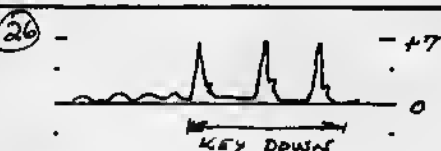
2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.

① -
SAME AS FLUTE

⑤ - SAME AS FLURE

⑦ - SAME AS RUP

(1D) -
same as FLUTE



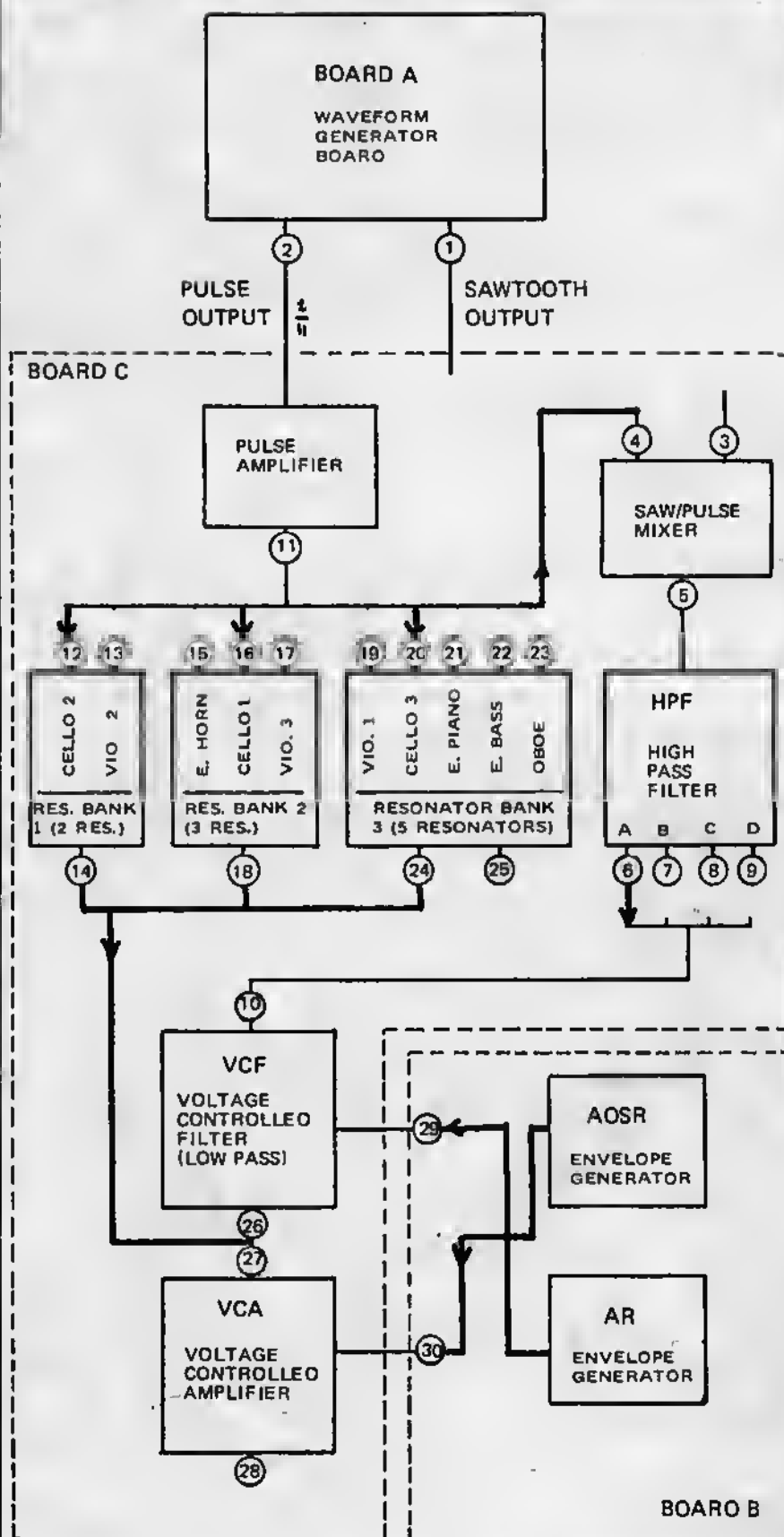
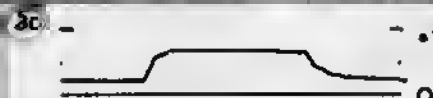
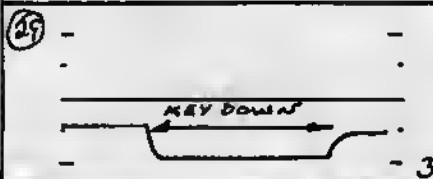
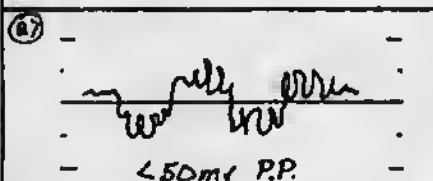
VOICE CODE

A	B	C	D	E
1	1	0	1	0

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

VOICE: CELLO 

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.



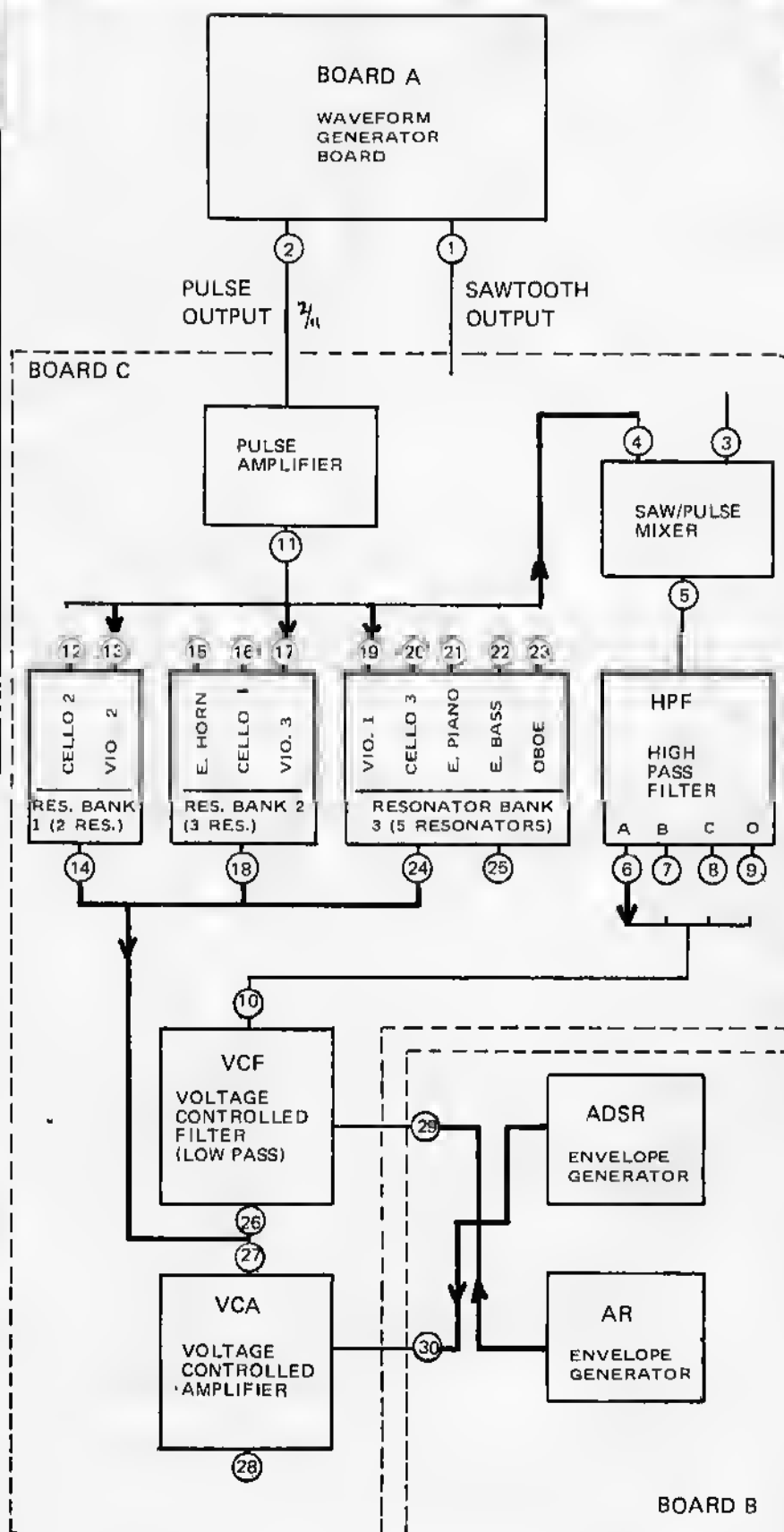
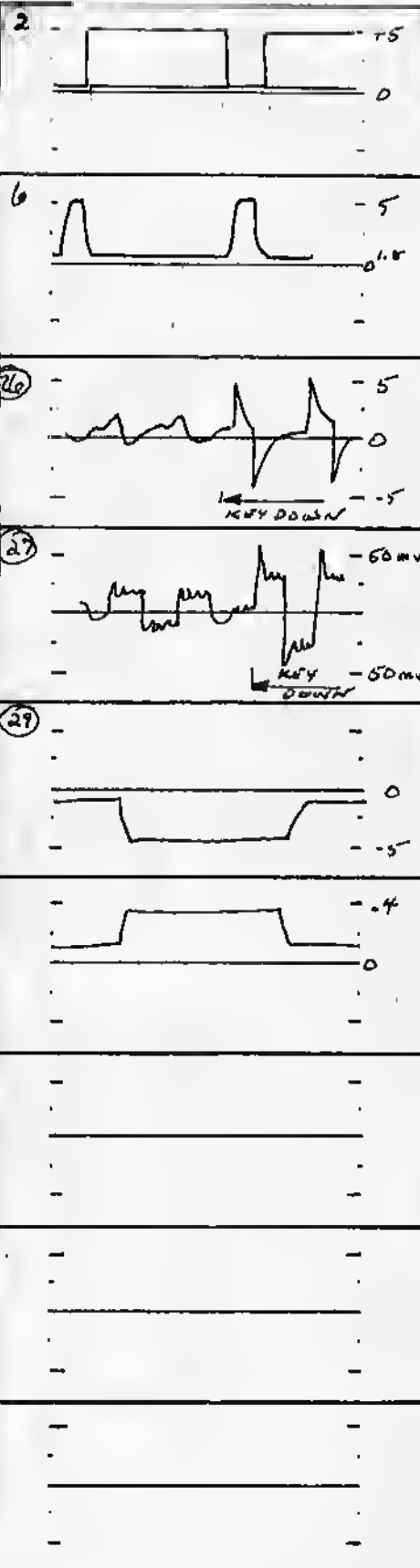
VOICE CODE

A	B	C	D	E
1	1	0	1	1

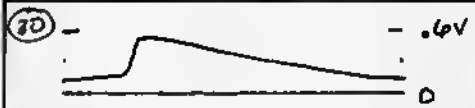
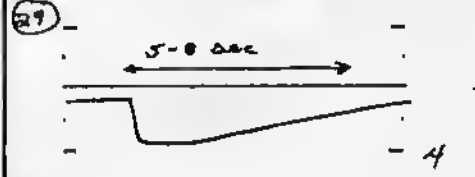
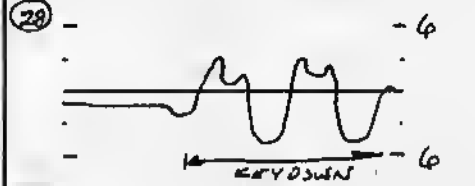
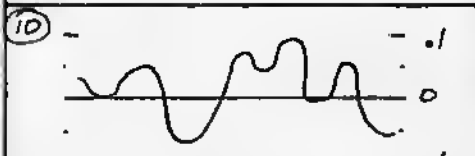
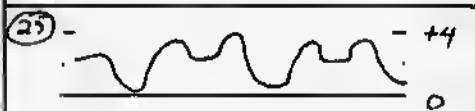
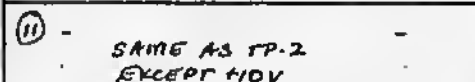
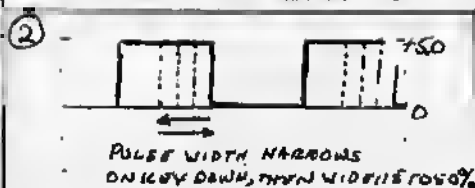
2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

VOICE: VIOLIN[®]

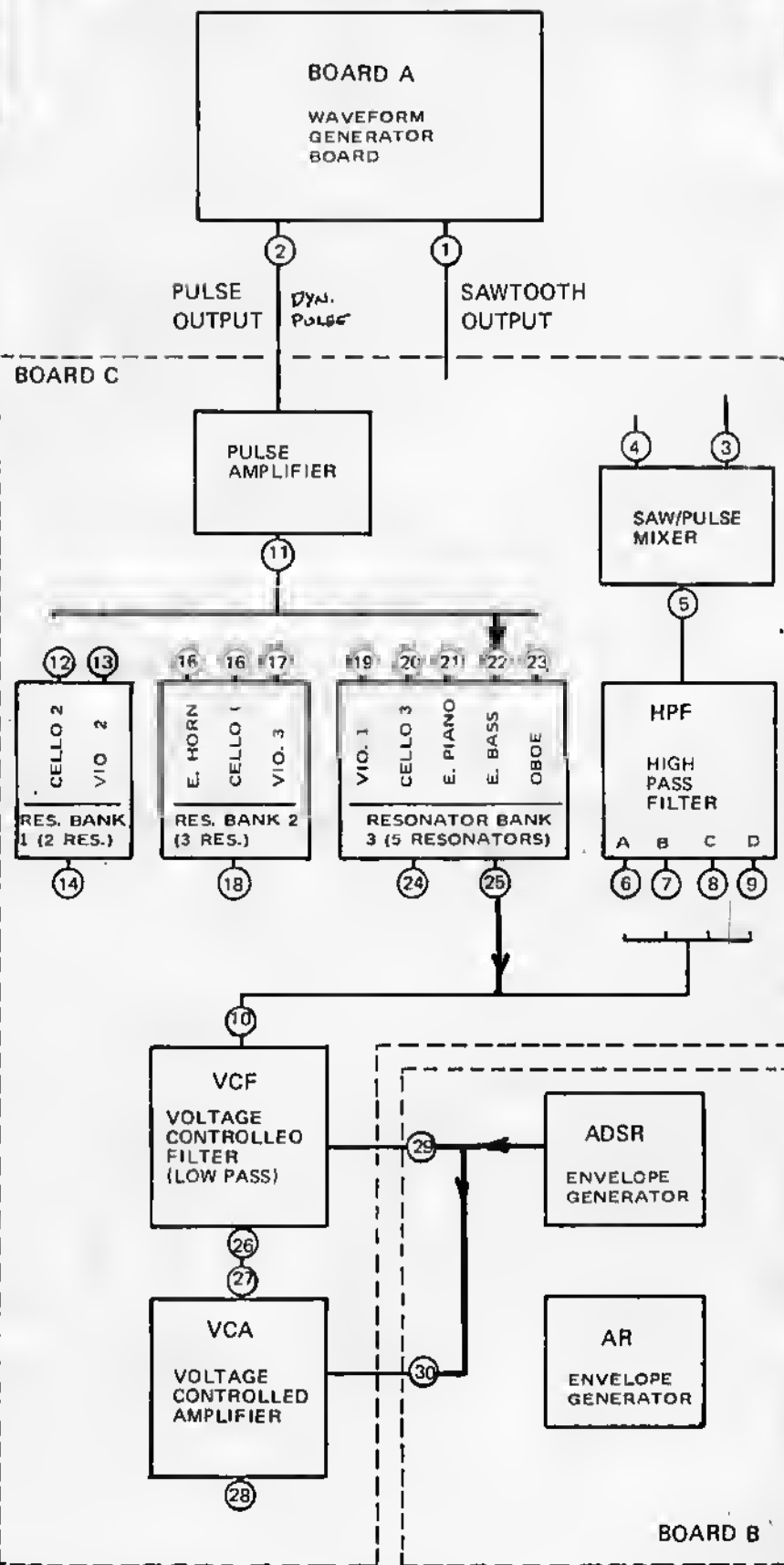
2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.



2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.



BOARD C

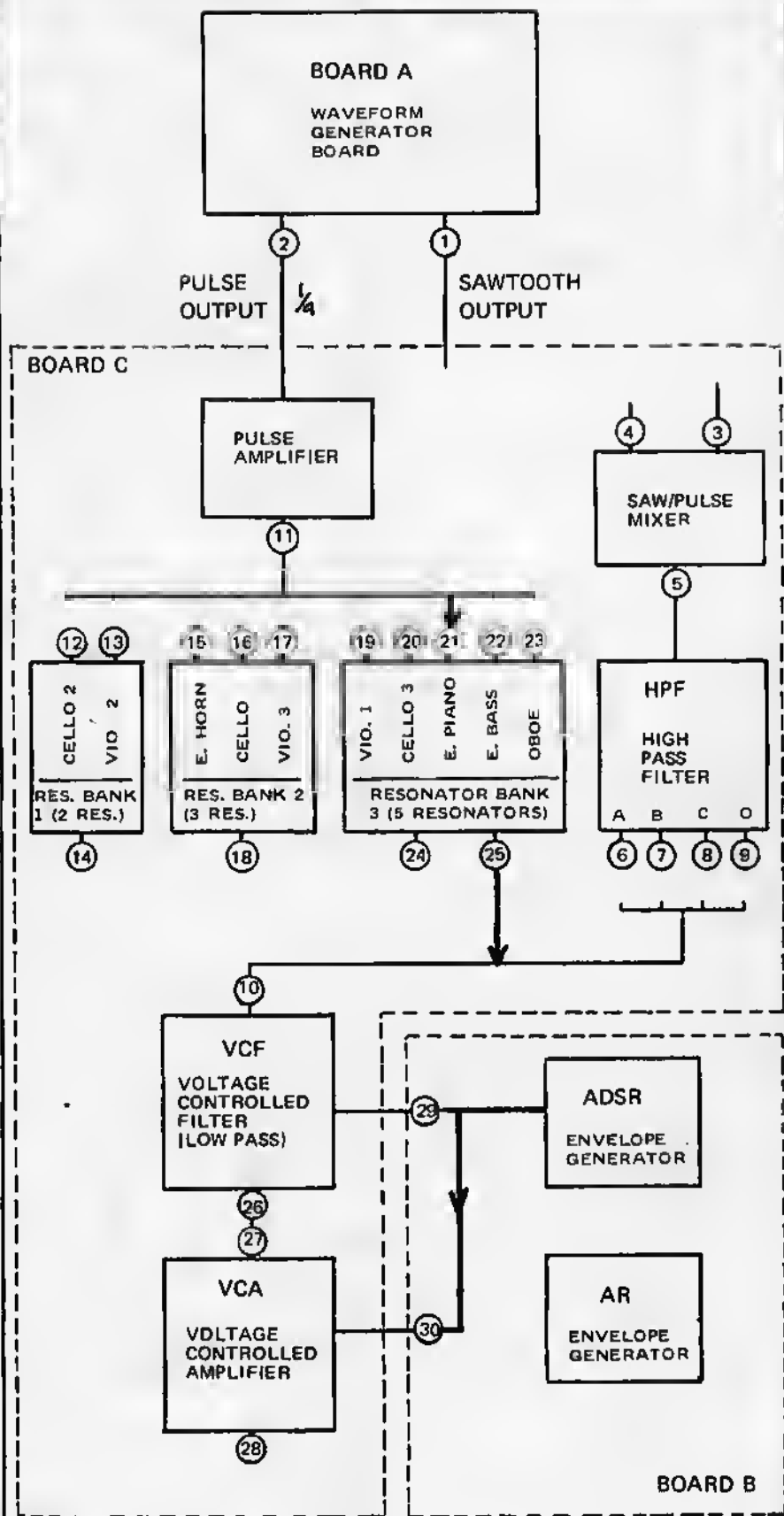
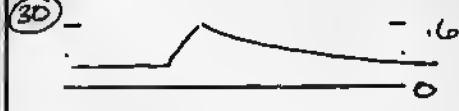
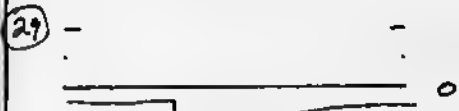
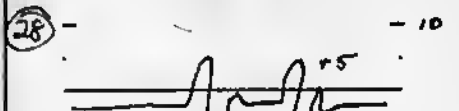
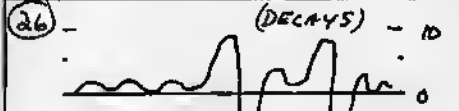
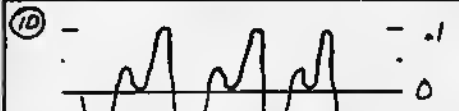
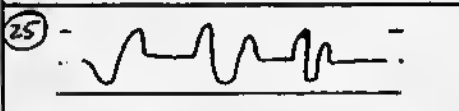


VOICE CODE	A	B	C	D	E
	1	1	1	0	1

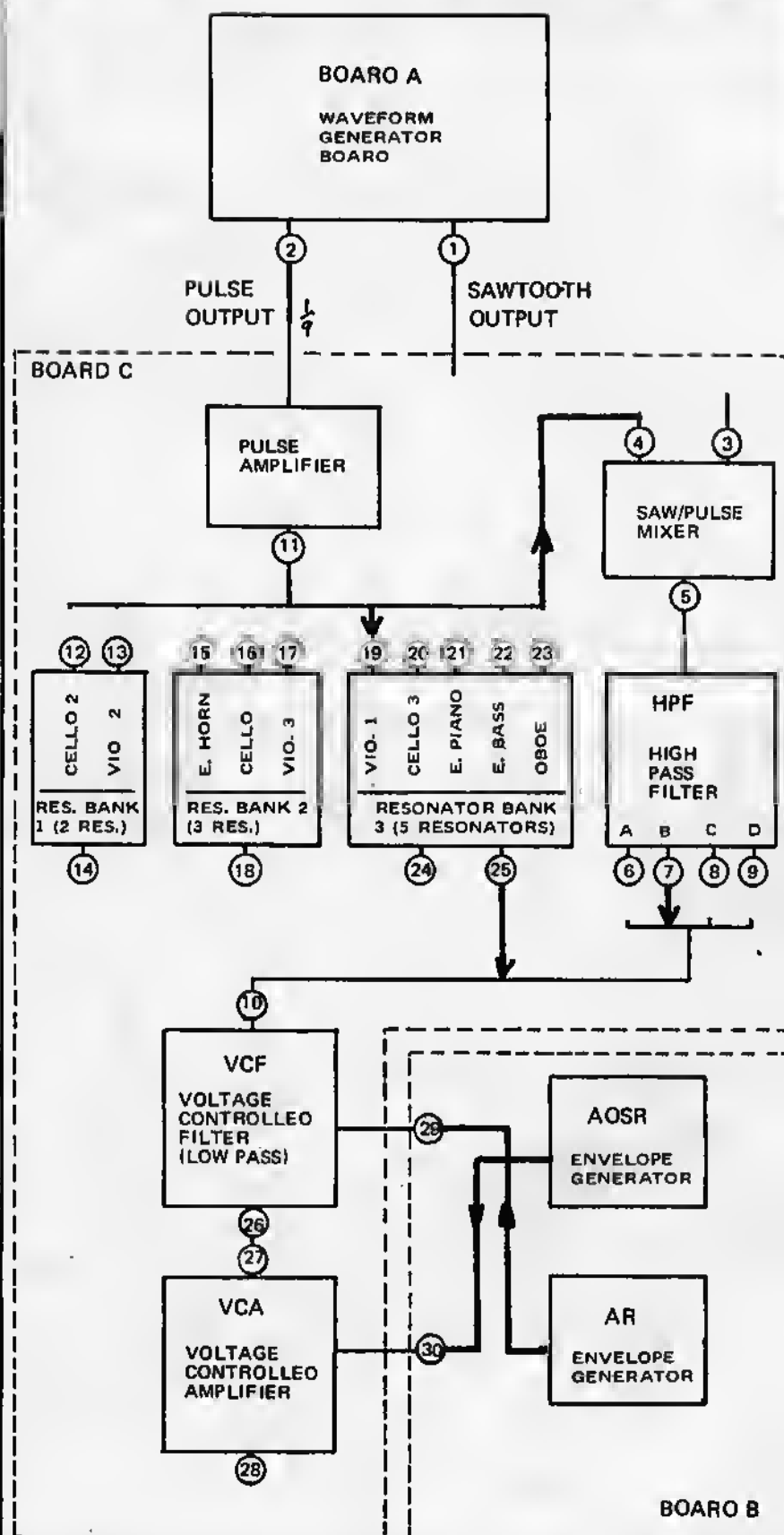
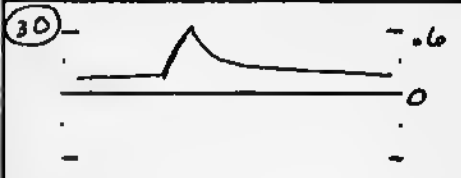
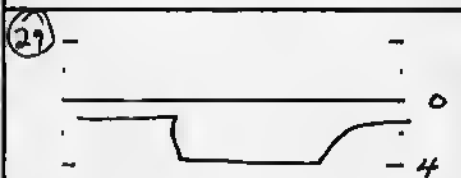
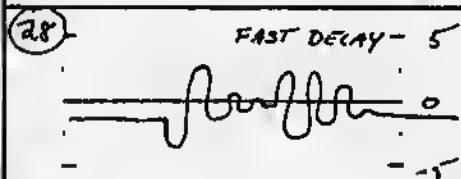
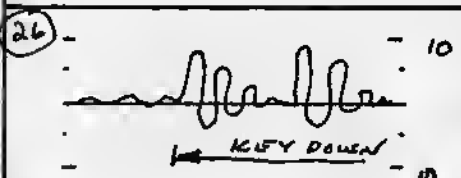
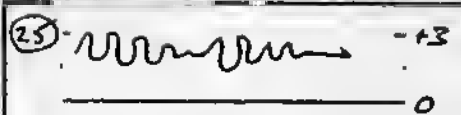
2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

VOICE:ELEC. PIANO①

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.

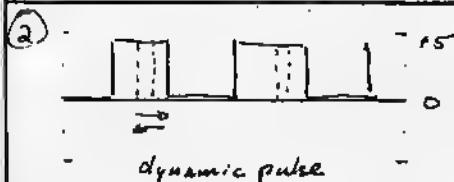
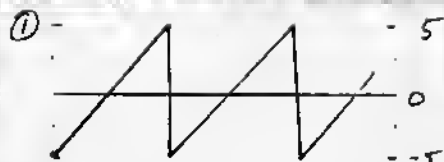


2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.

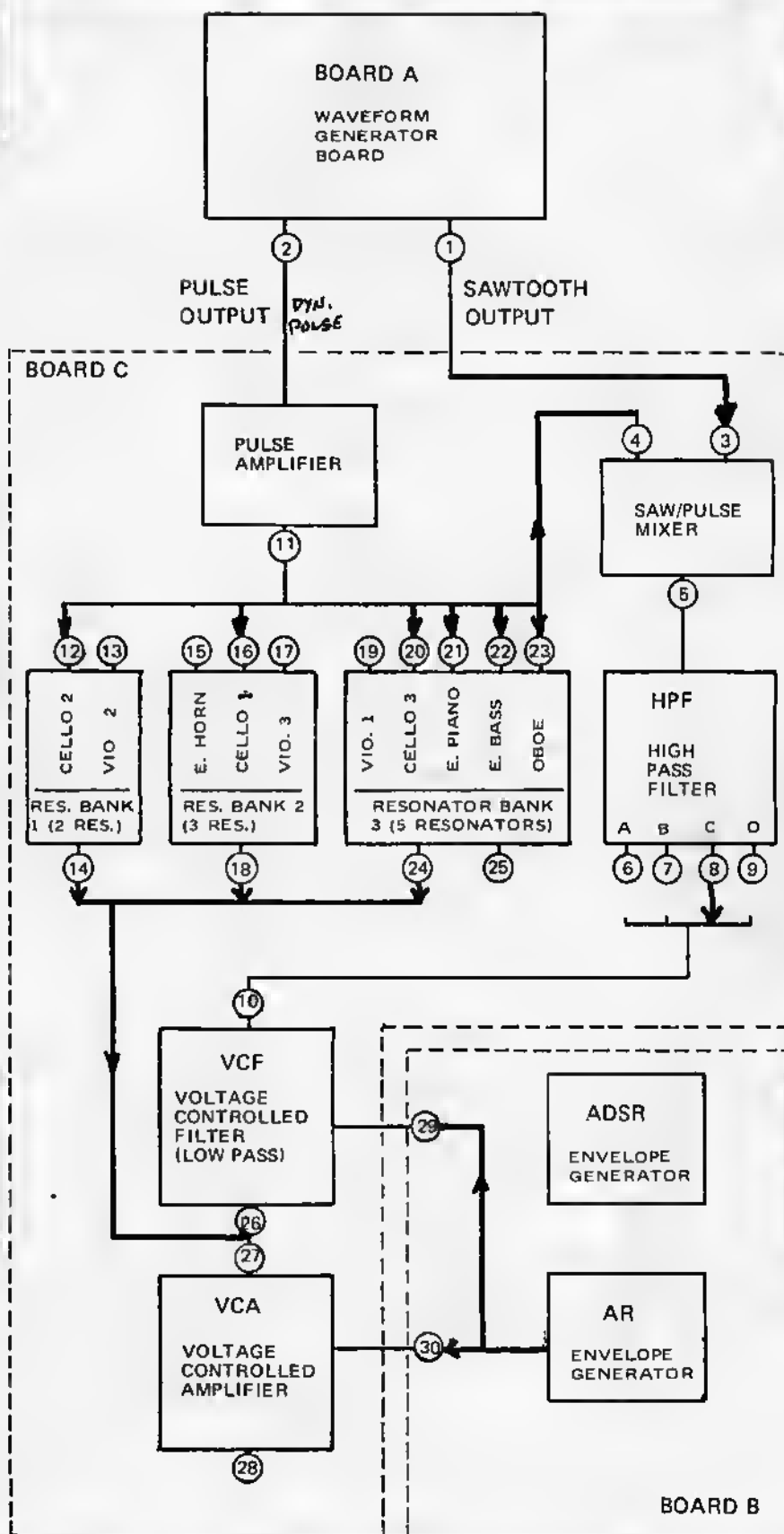
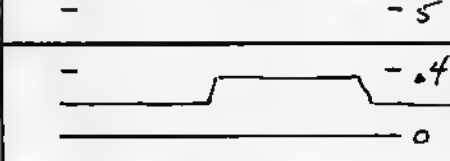
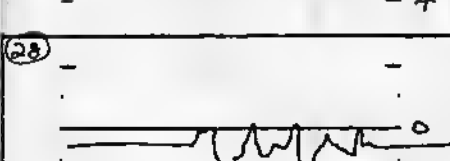
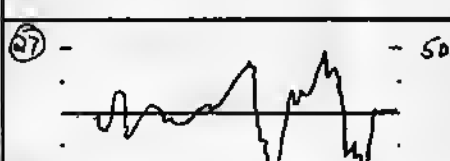
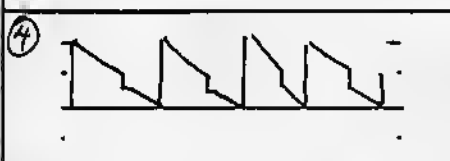
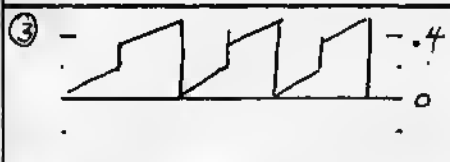


A	B	C	D	E
1	1	1	1	1

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.



117 -
-
-
SAME AS TP-2
-
-
-



2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.

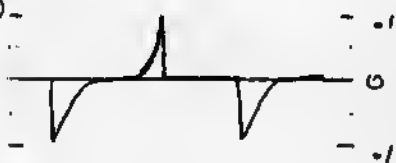
(2)

SAME AS FUZZ 1

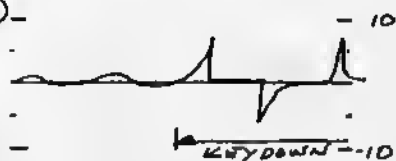
(11)

SAME AS FUZZ 1

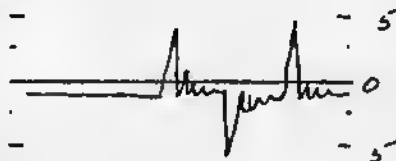
(10)



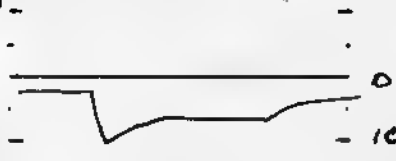
(26)



(28)



(29)



(30)



PULSE OUTPUT

DYN. PULSE

SAWTOOTH OUTPUT

BOARD C

PULSE AMPLIFIER

SAW/PULSE MIXER

HPF
HIGH PASS FILTERA B C D
6 7 8 9

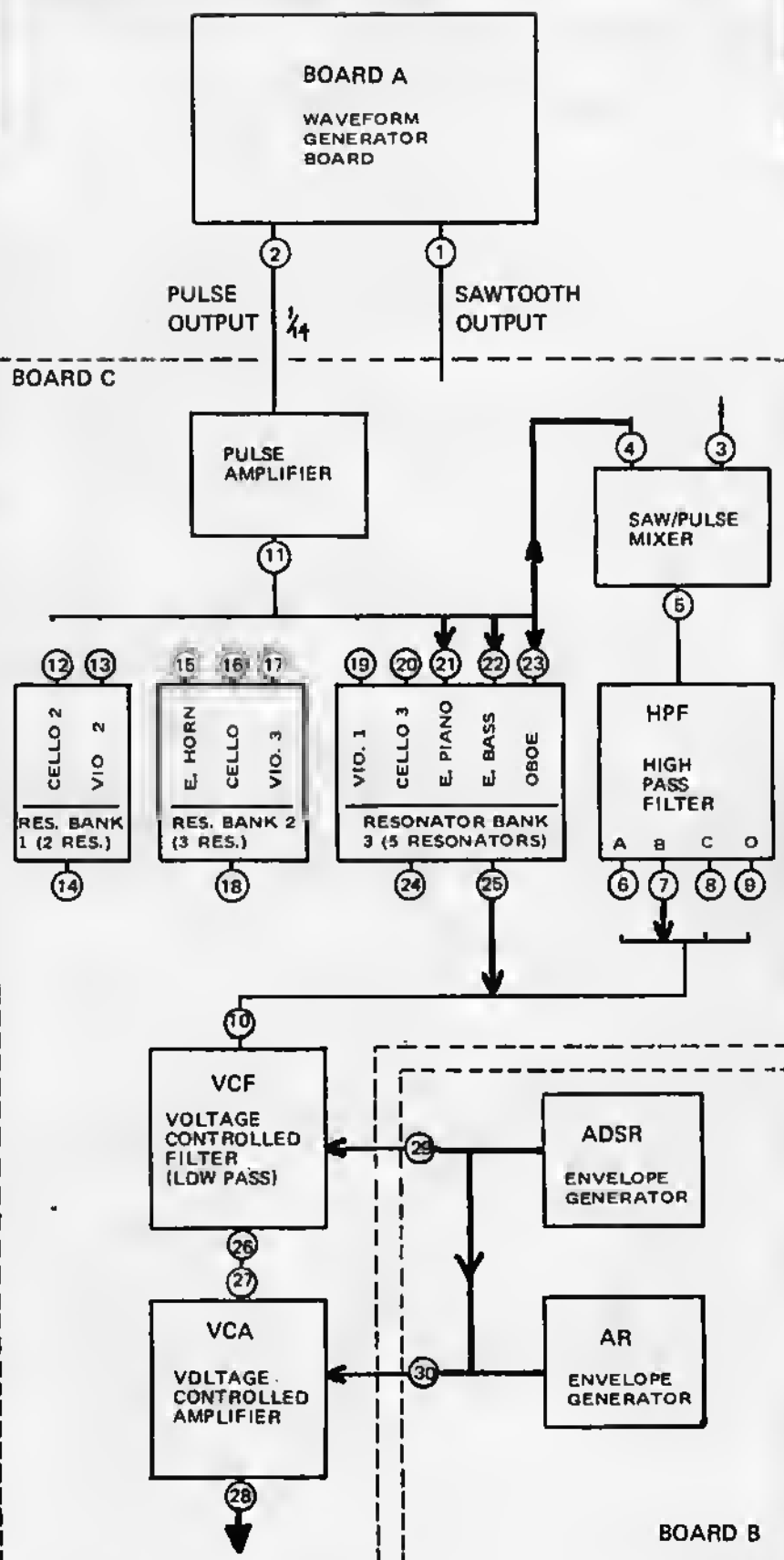
CELLO 2
VIO 2
RES. BANK 1 (2 RES.)

E. HORN
CELLO
VIO. 3
RES. BANK 2 (3 RES.)

VIO. 1
CELLO 3
E. PIANO
E. BASS
OBOE
RESONATOR BANK 3 (5 RESONATORS)

VCF
VOLTAGE CONTROLLED FILTER (LOW PASS)VCA
VOLTAGE CONTROLLED AMPLIFIERADSR
ENVELOPE GENERATORAR
ENVELOPE GENERATOR

BOARD B



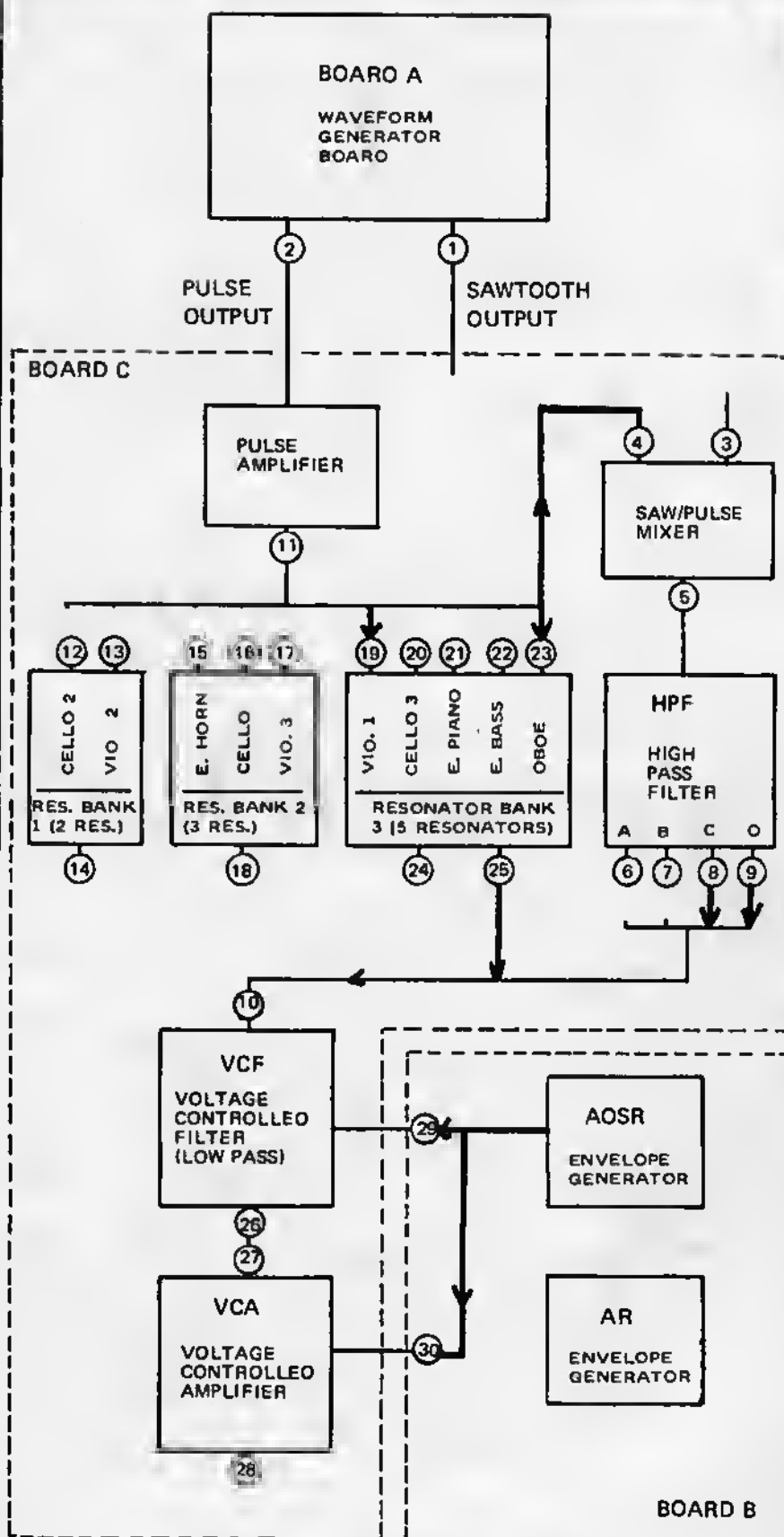
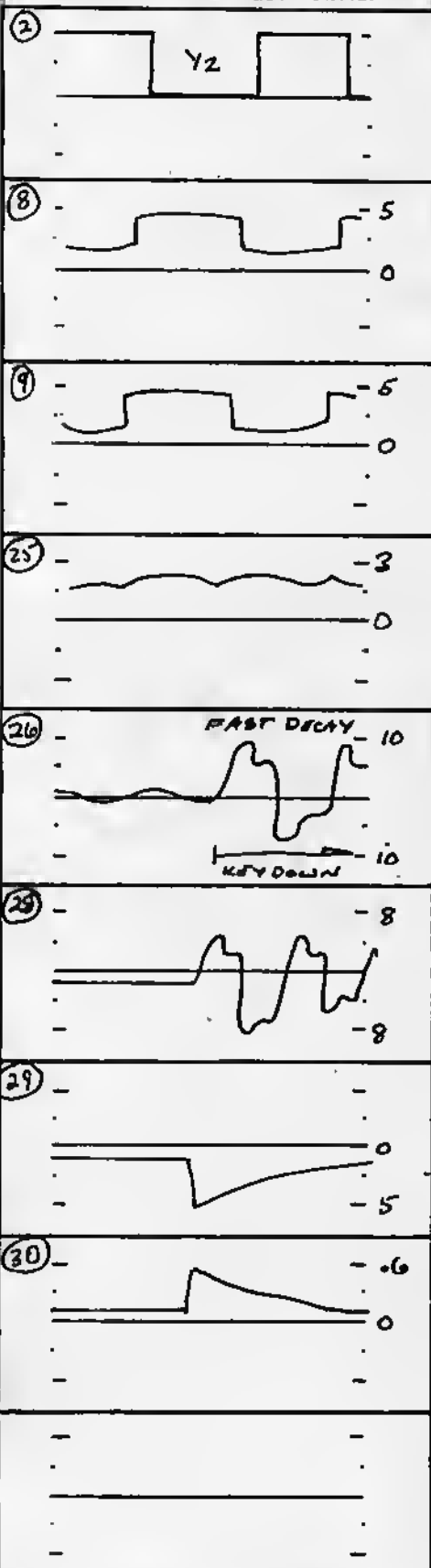
VOICE CODE

A	B	C	D	E
0	1	1	0	1

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

VOICE: STEEL DRUM

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.

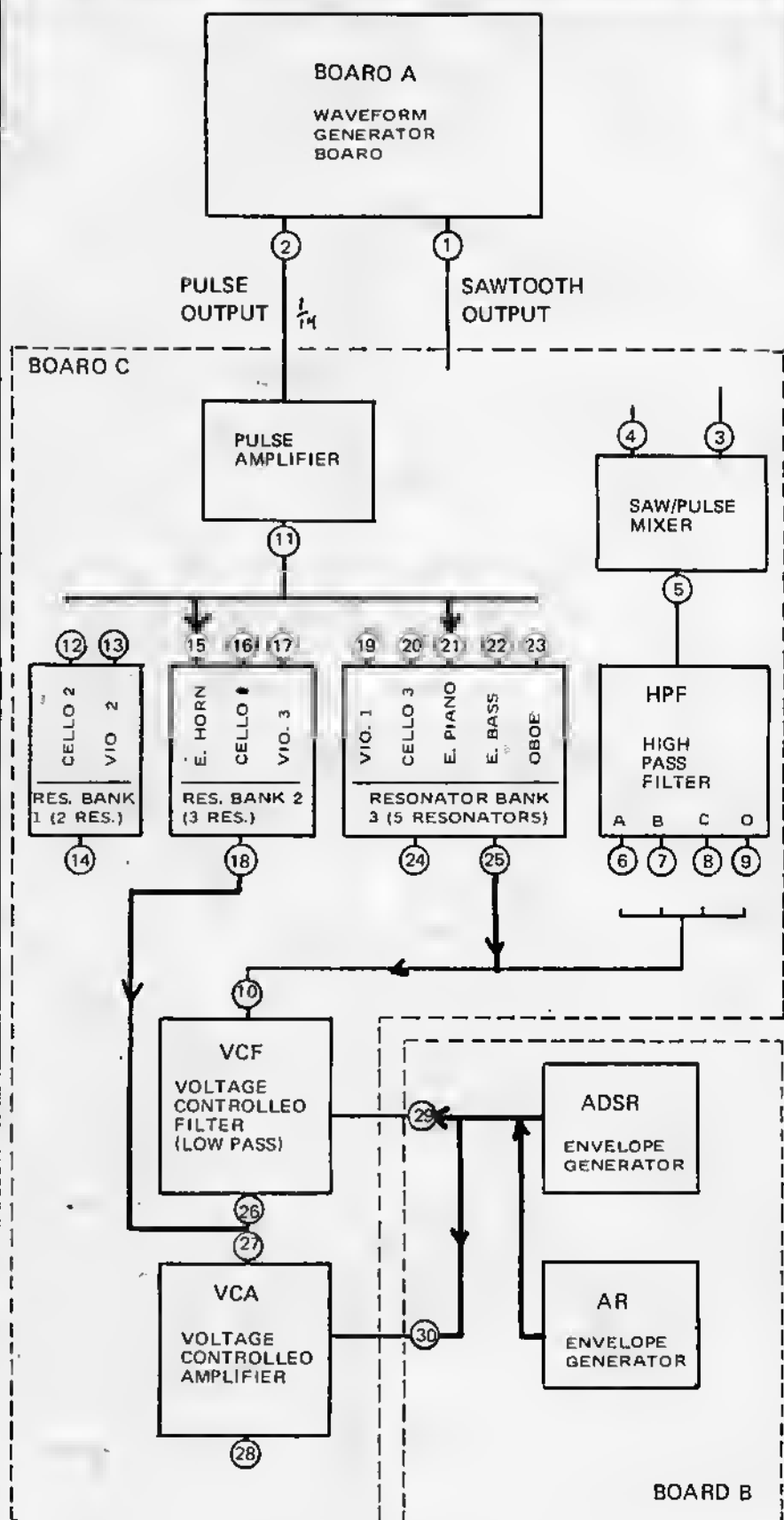
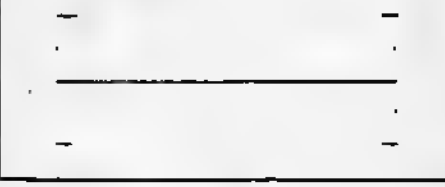
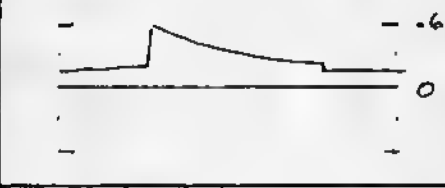
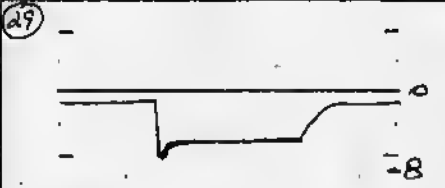
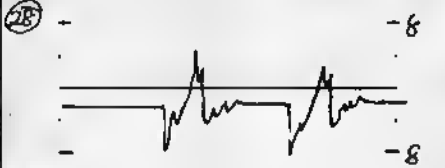
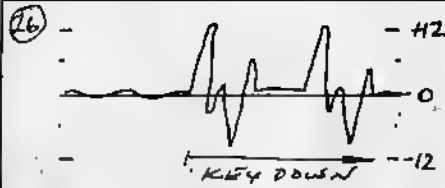
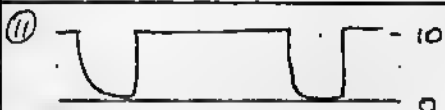
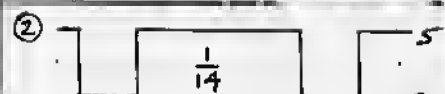


VOICE CODE	A	B	C	D	E
	0	1	1	0	0

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

VOICE:SPACE BASS

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.

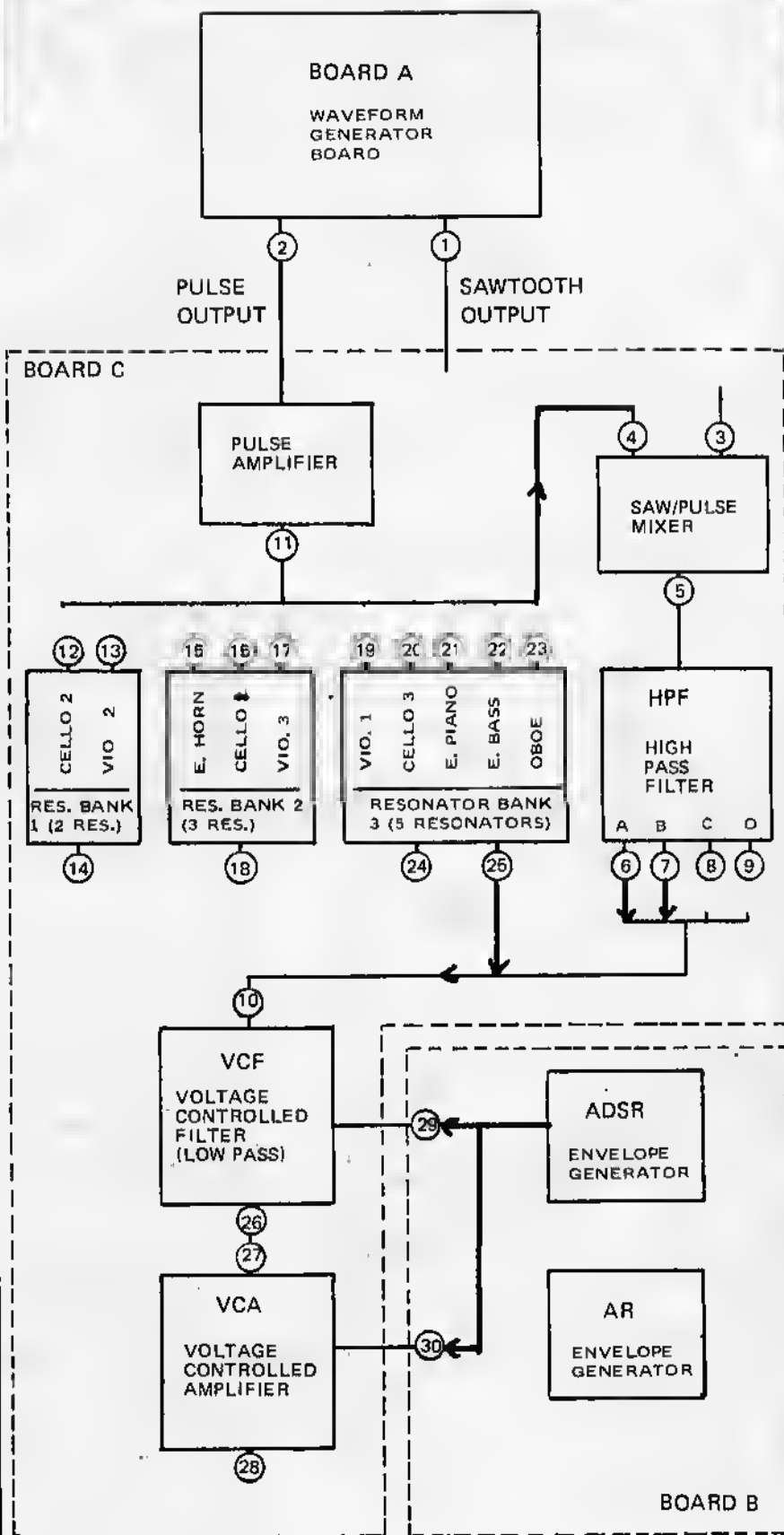
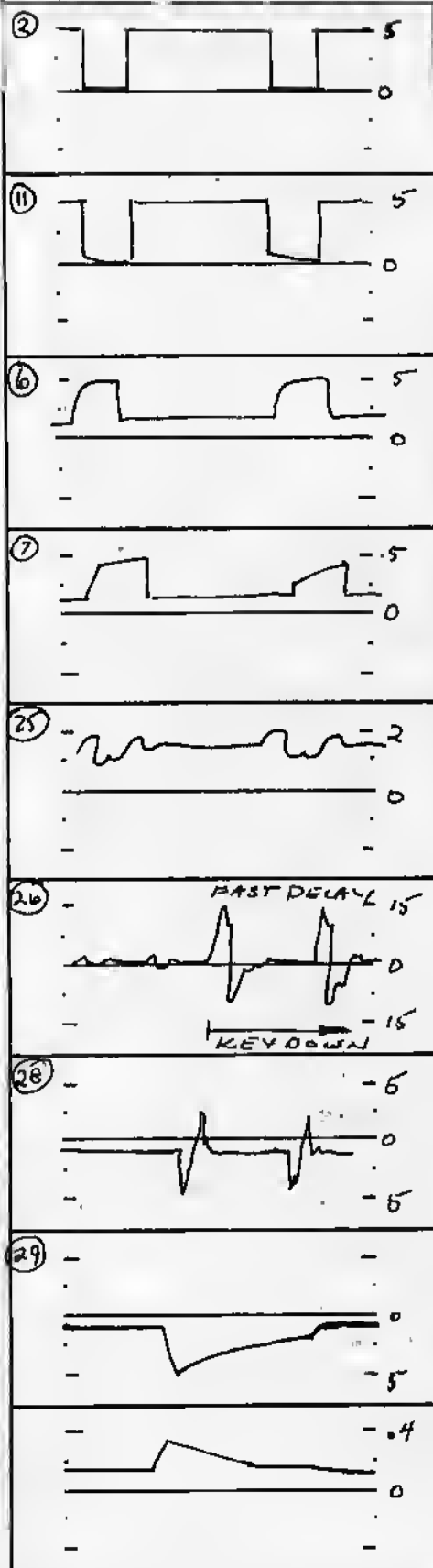


VOICE CODE	A	B	C	D	E
	0	1	0	1	1

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

VOICE: HARPSICHORD

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.



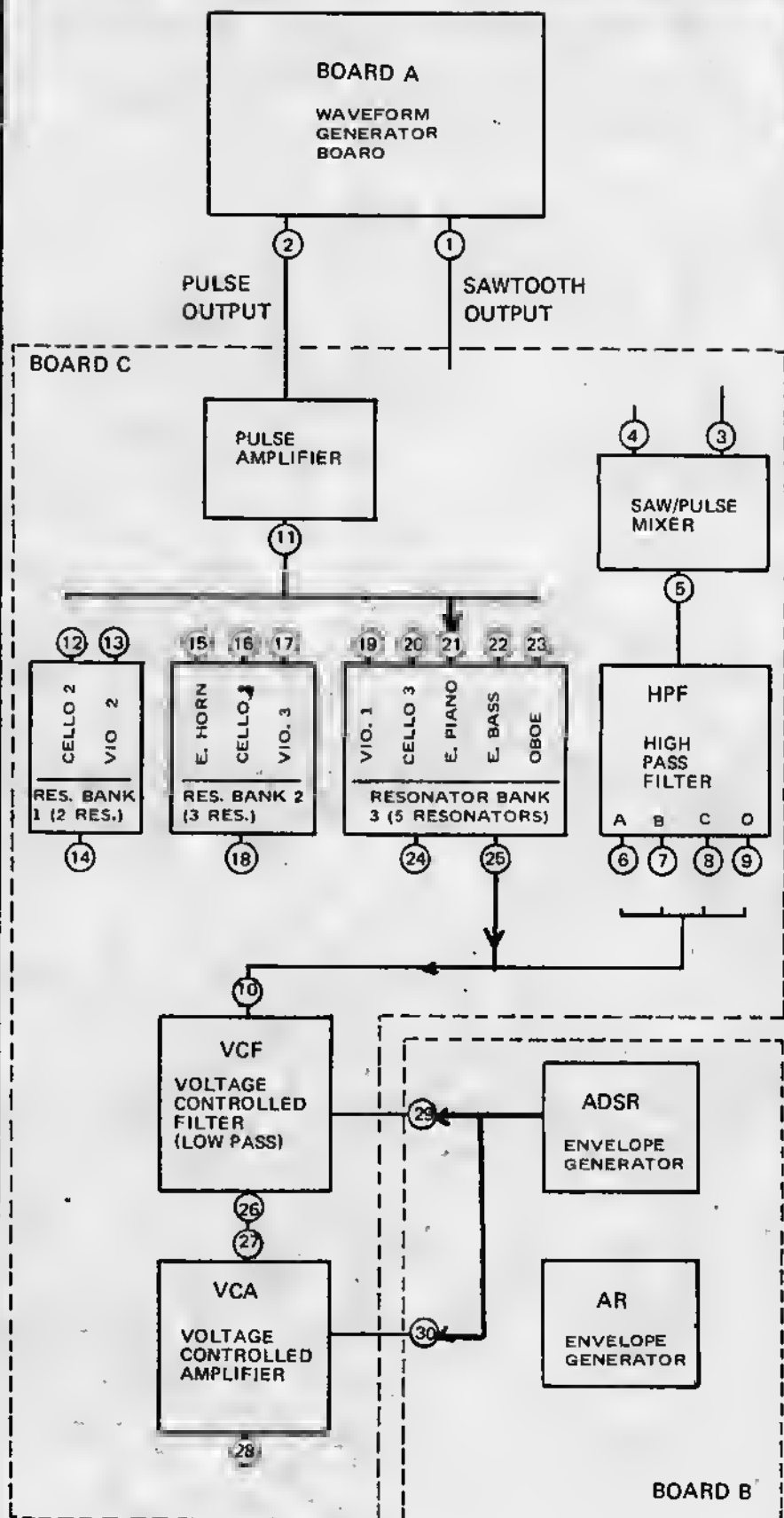
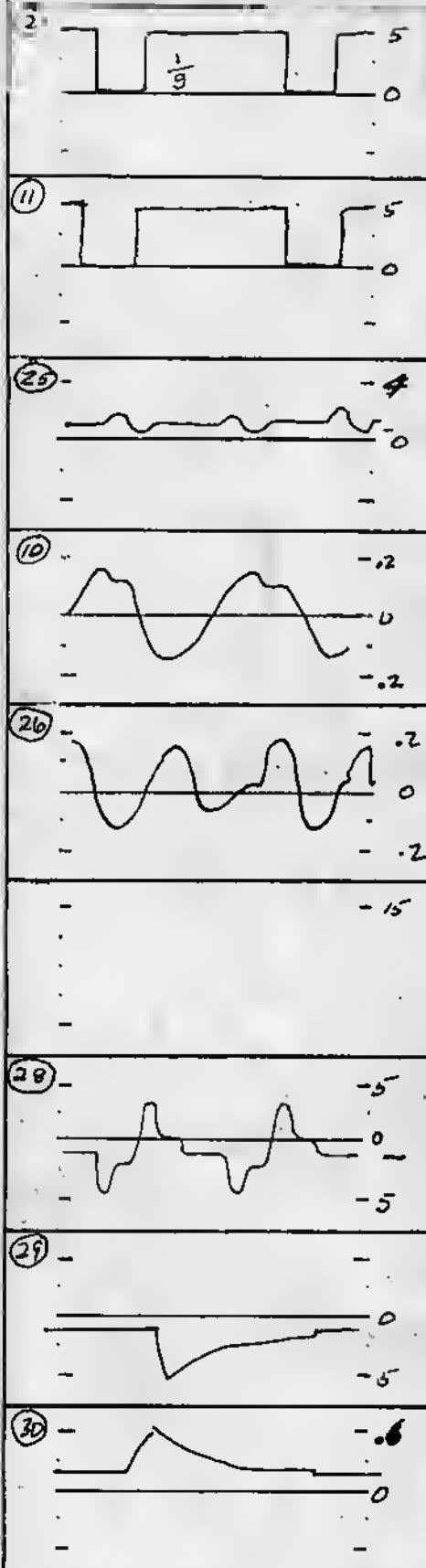
VOICE CODE

A	B	C	D	E
0	1	0	1	0

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

VOICE: Steel Guitar

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.



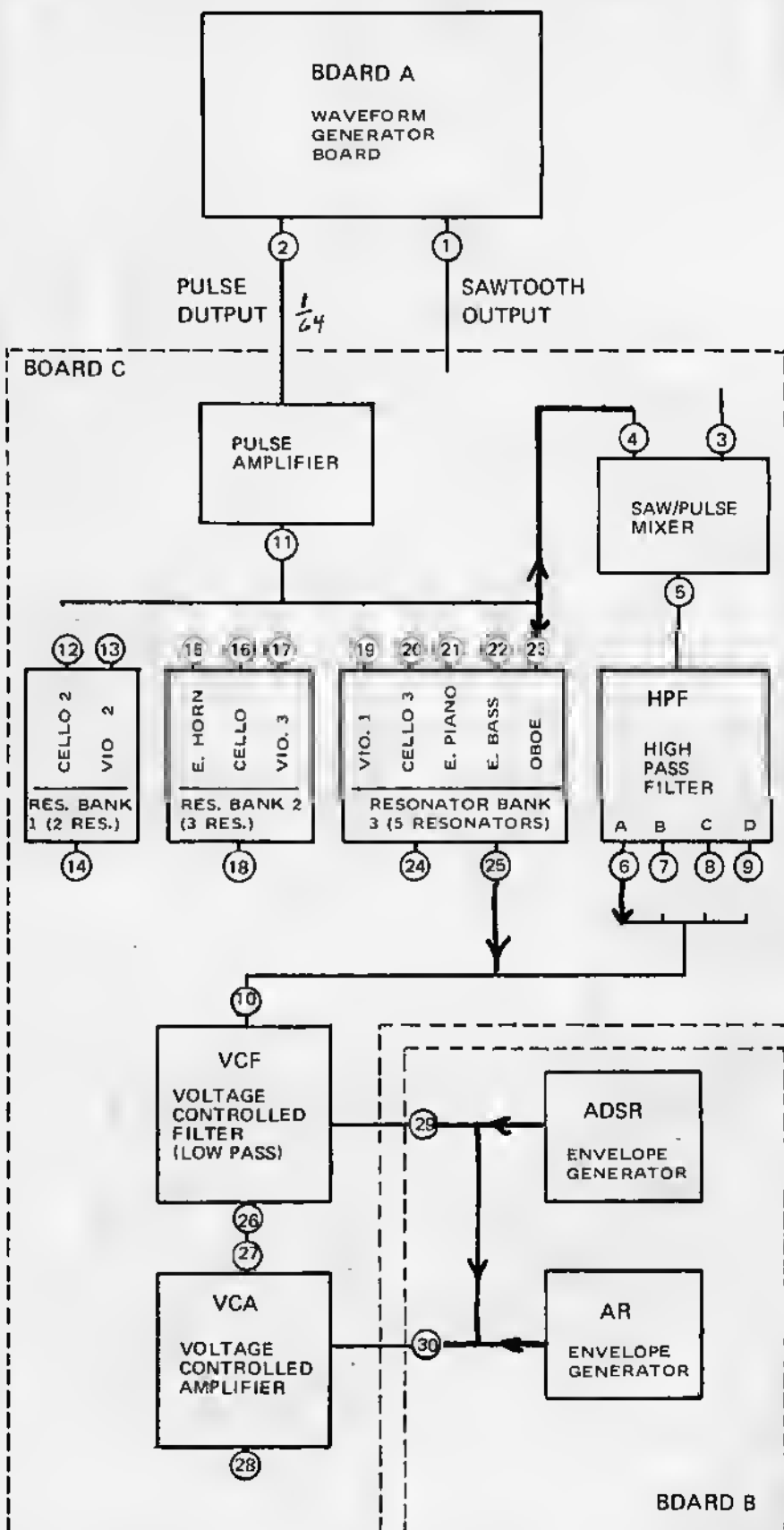
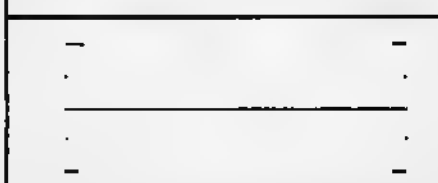
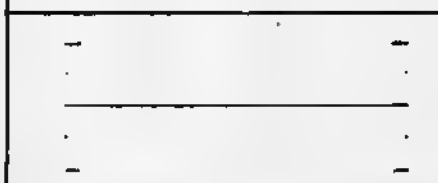
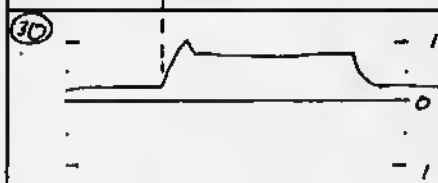
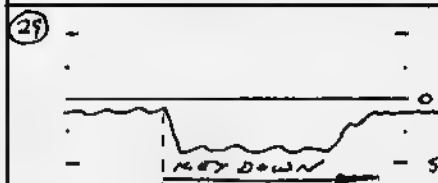
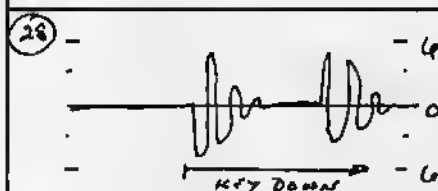
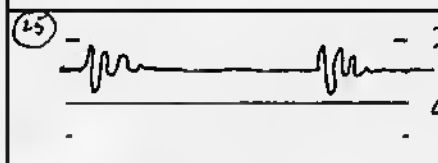
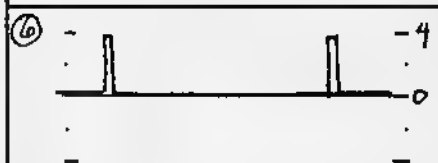
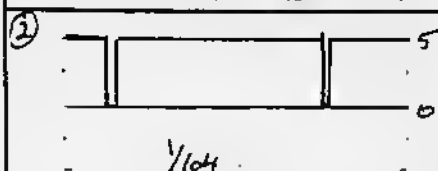
VDICE CODE

A	B	C	D	E
0	1	0	0	1

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

VOICE: Mute Trumpet

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.

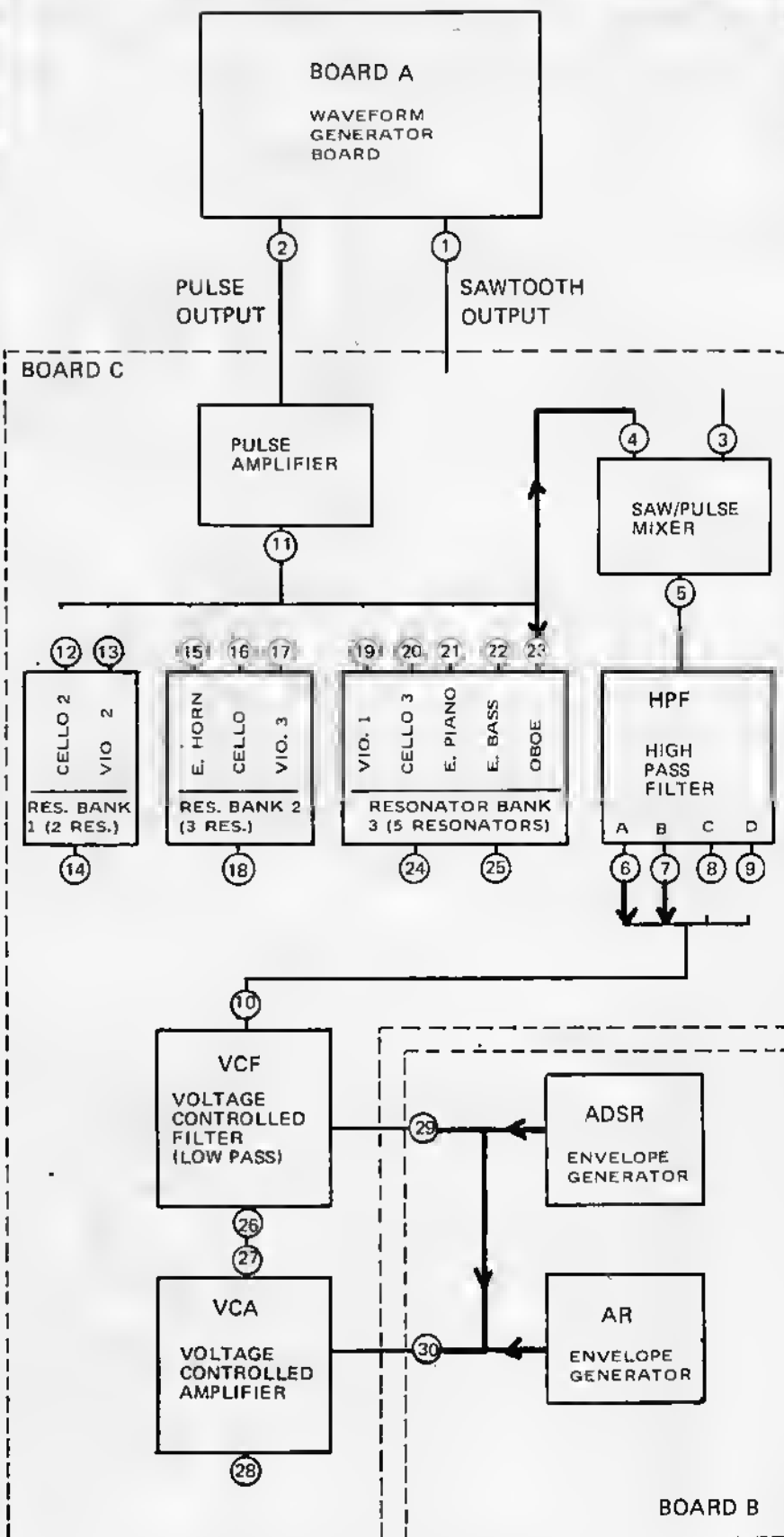
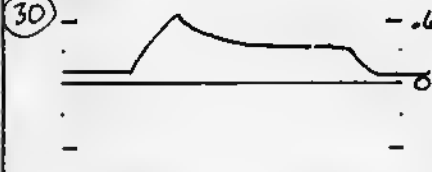
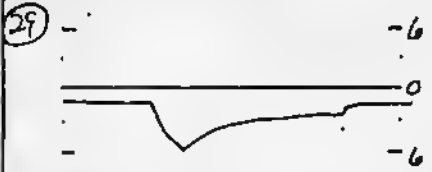
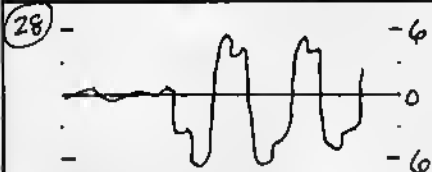
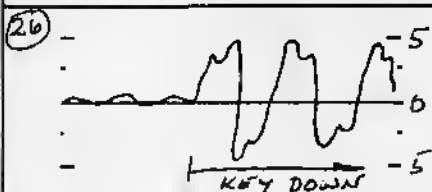
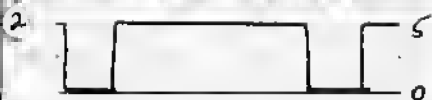


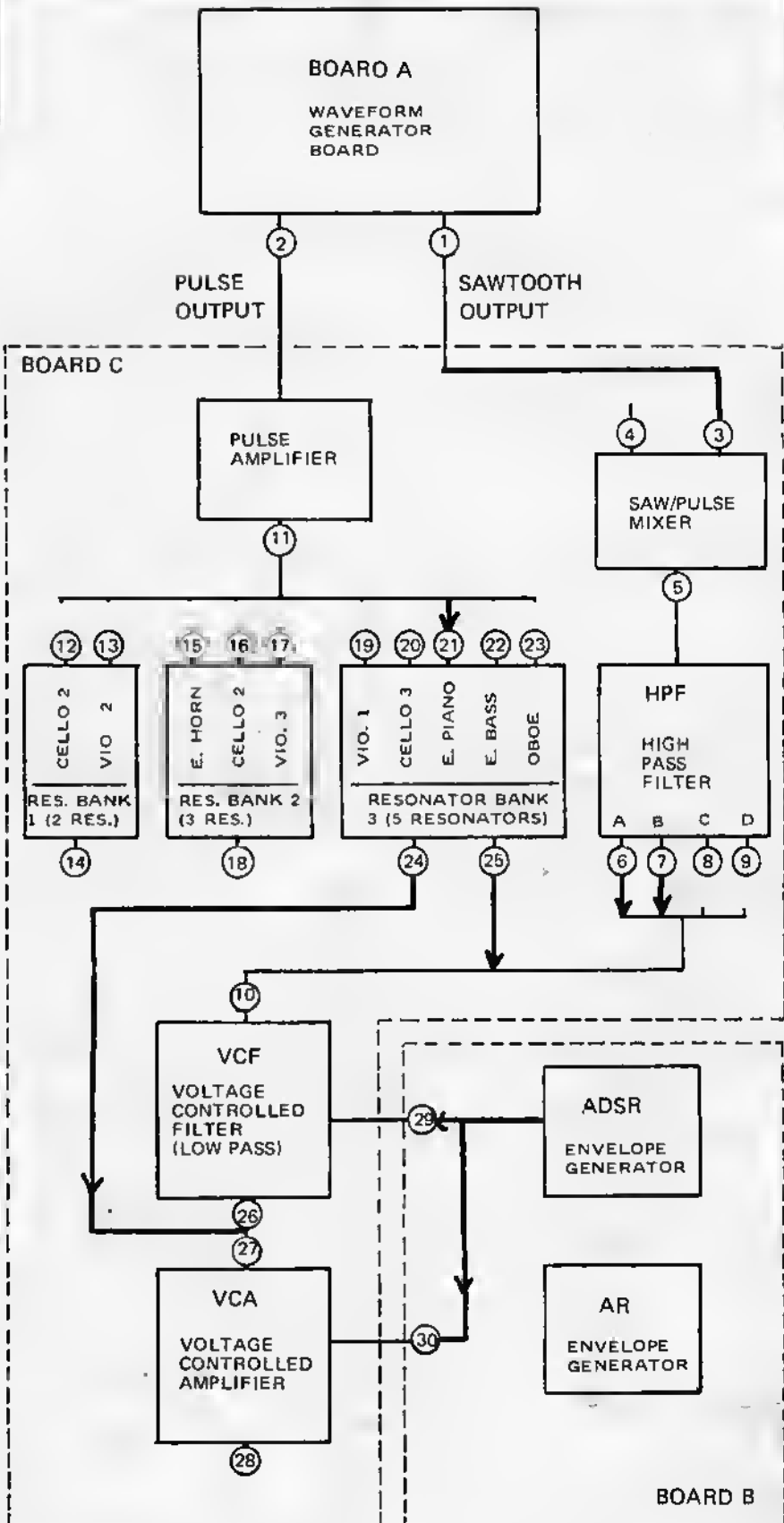
VOICE CODE	A	B	C	D	E
	0	1	0	0	0

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

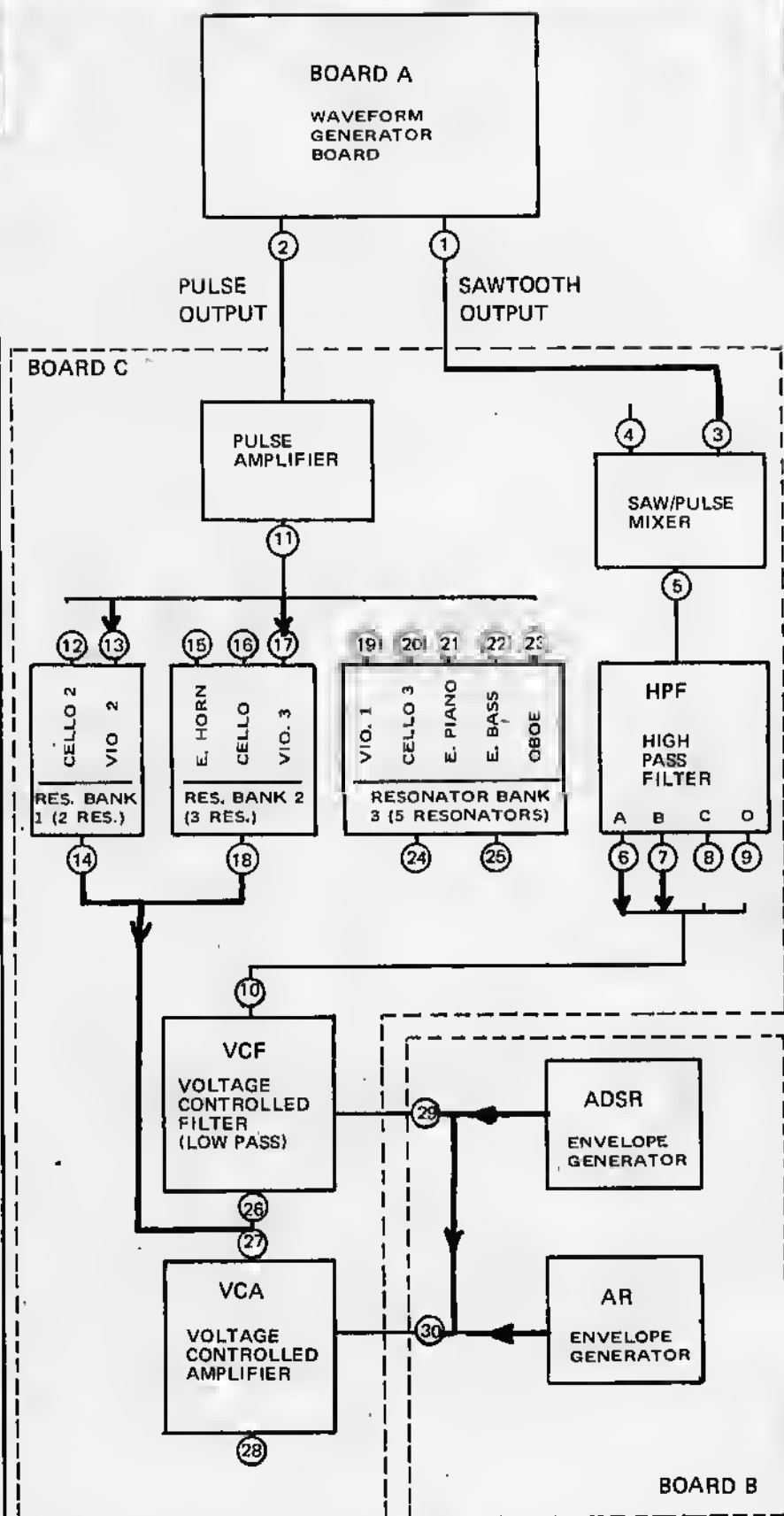
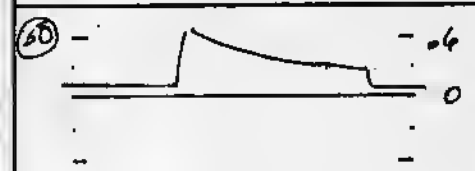
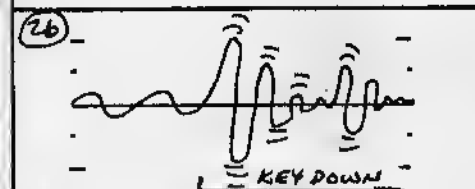
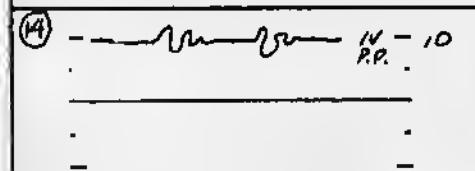
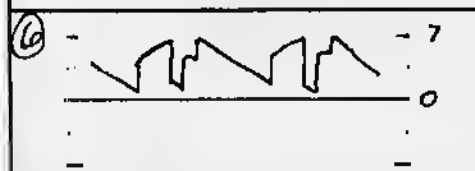
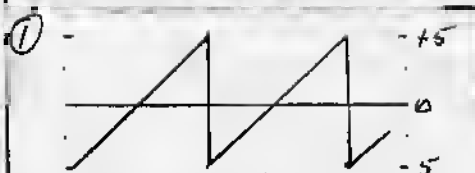
VOICE: COMIC WOW

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.





2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.

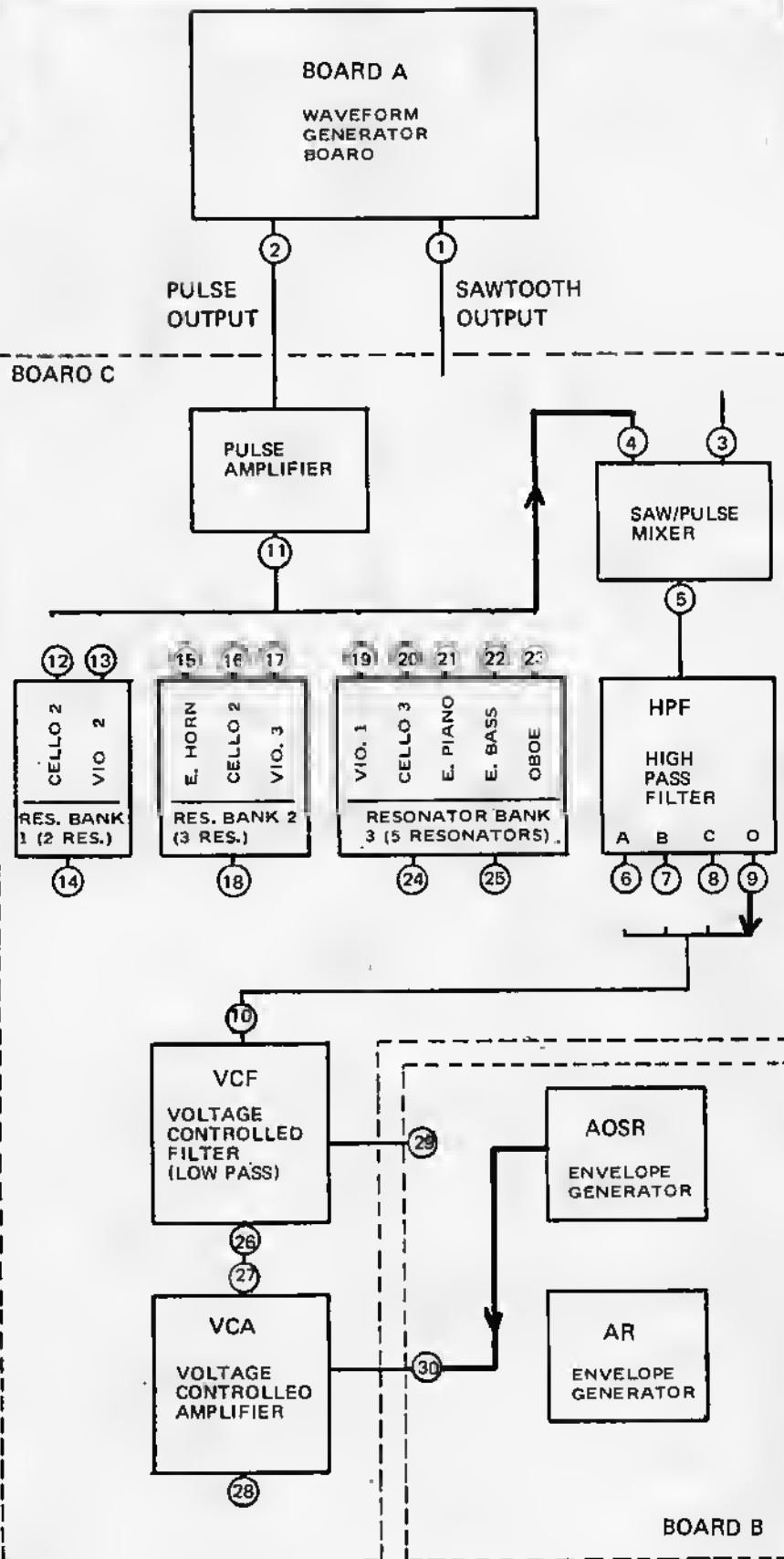
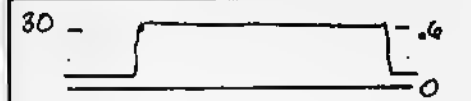
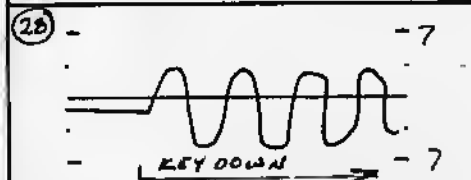
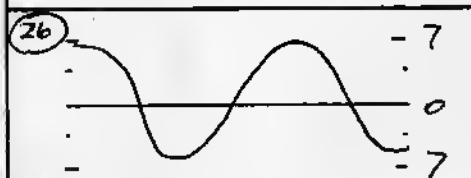
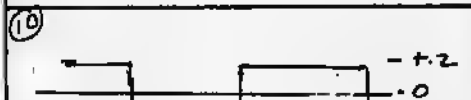


VOICE CODE	A	B	C	D	E
	0	0	1	0	1

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

VOICE: SONG WHIST.

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.



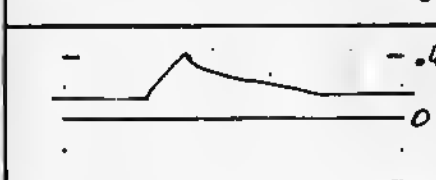
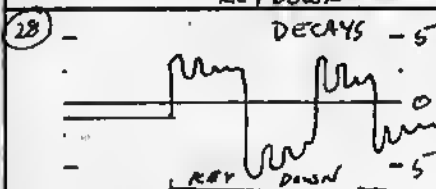
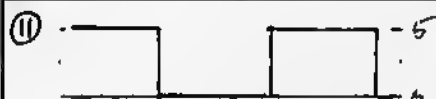
VOICE CODE

A	B	C	D	E
0	0	1	0	0

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

VOICE: TELSTAR

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.



BOARD A

WAVEFORM
GENERATOR
BOARD

PULSE
OUTPUT

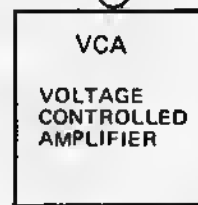
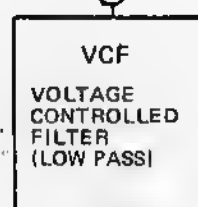
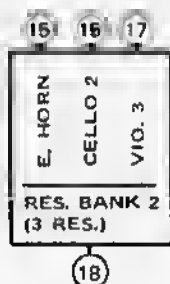
SAWTOOTH
OUTPUT

BOARD C

PULSE
AMPLIFIER

SAW/PULSE
MIXER

HPF
HIGH
PASS
FILTER



ADSR
ENVELOPE
GENERATOR

AR
ENVELOPE
GENERATOR

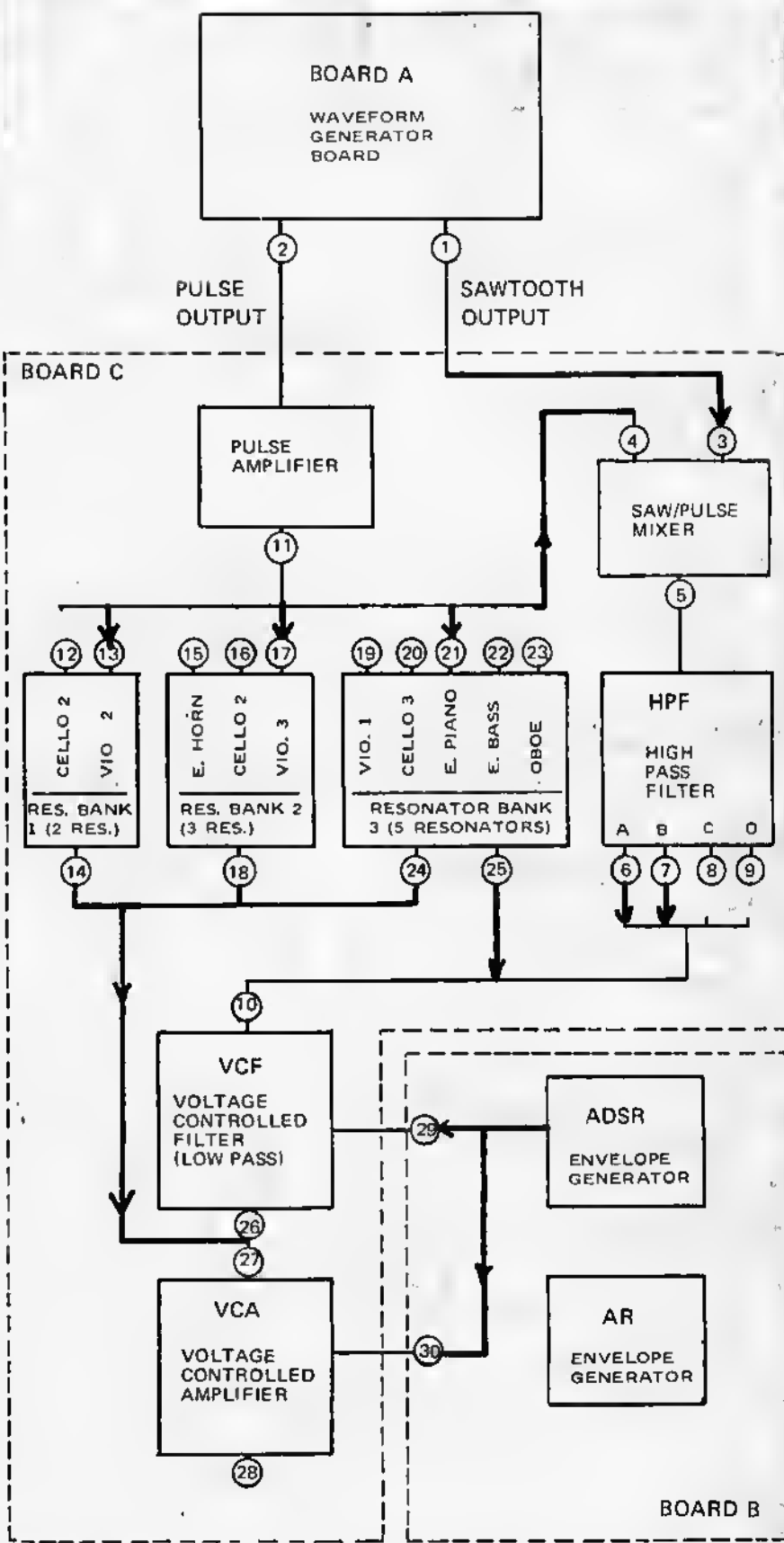
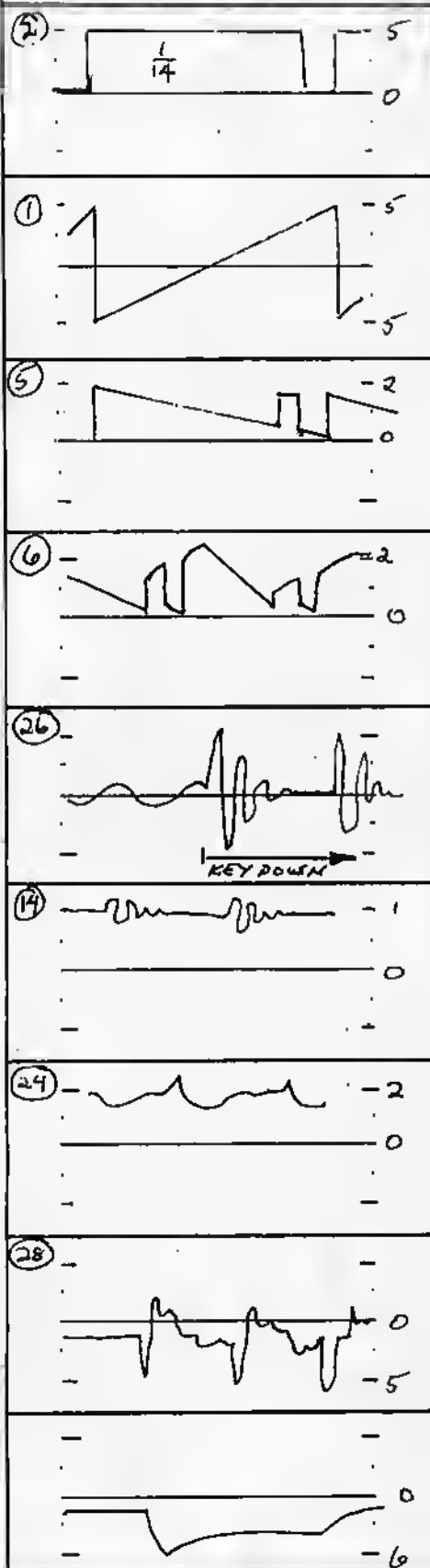
BOARD B

VOICE CODE	A	B	C	D	E
	0	0	0	1	1

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

VOICE: SPACE REED

2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.

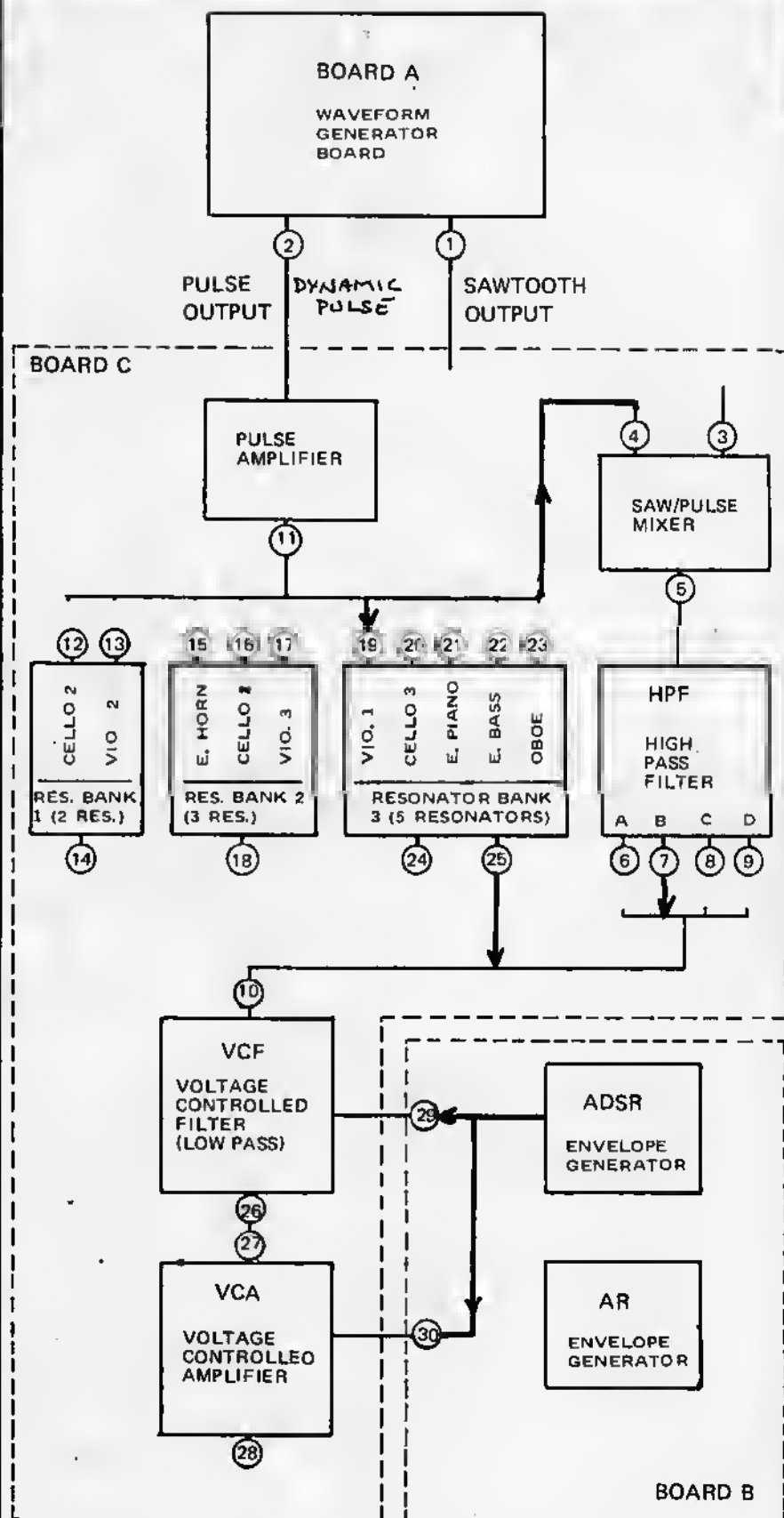
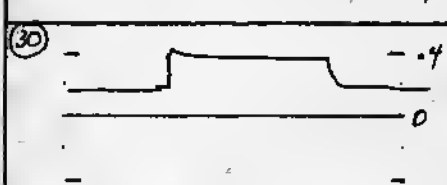
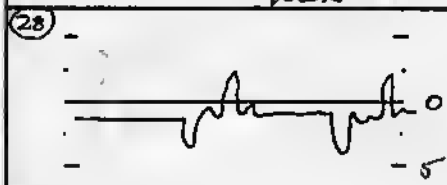
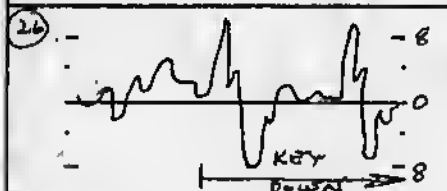
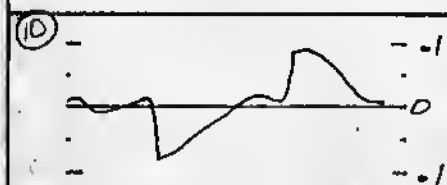
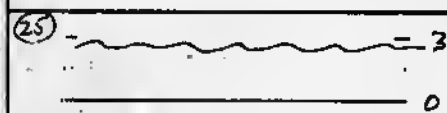
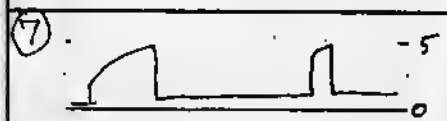
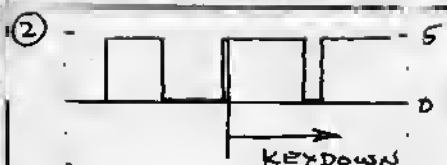


VOICE CODE	A	B	C	D	E
	0	0	0	1	0

2701 VOICE FLOW CHART

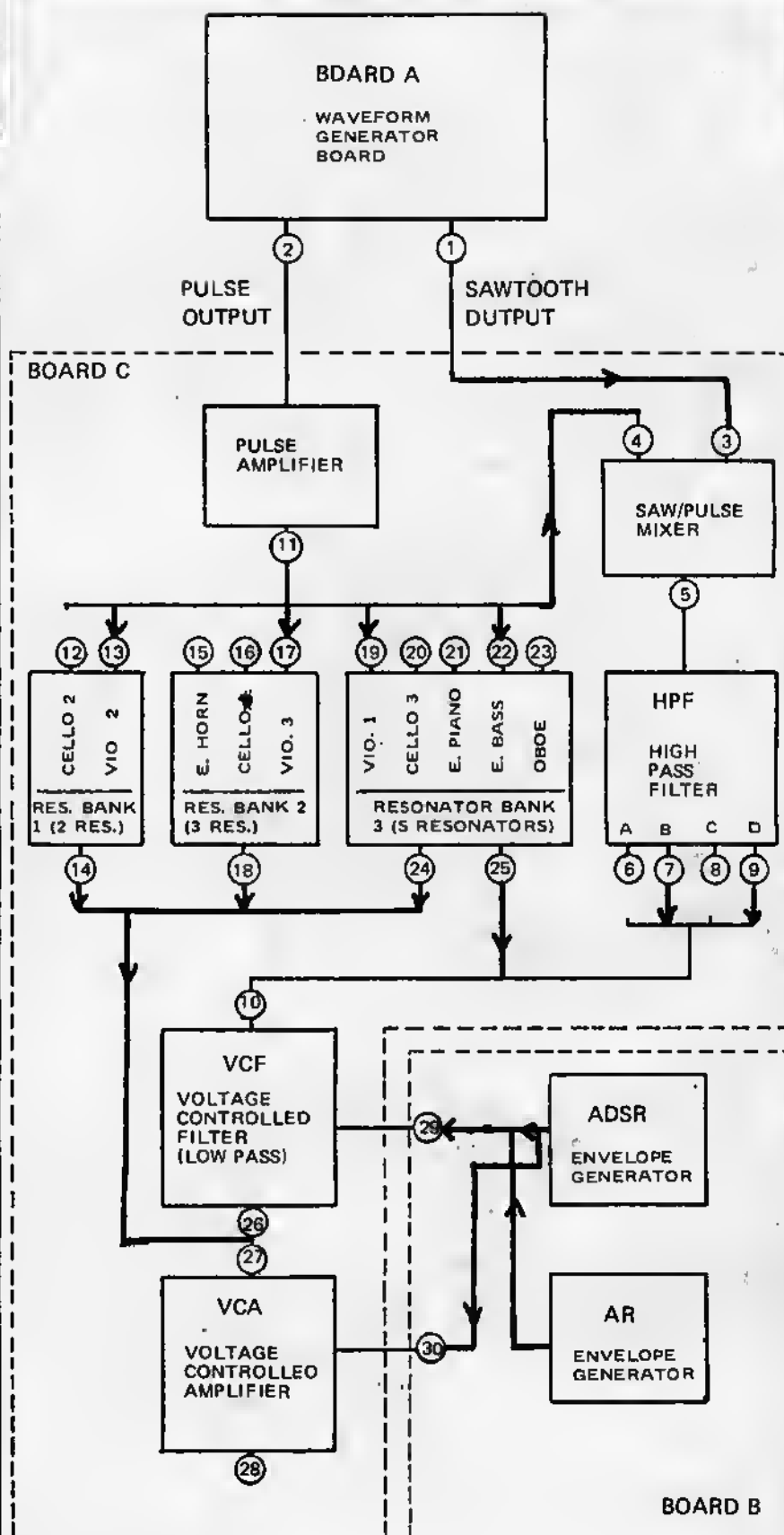
VOICE: SAX 29

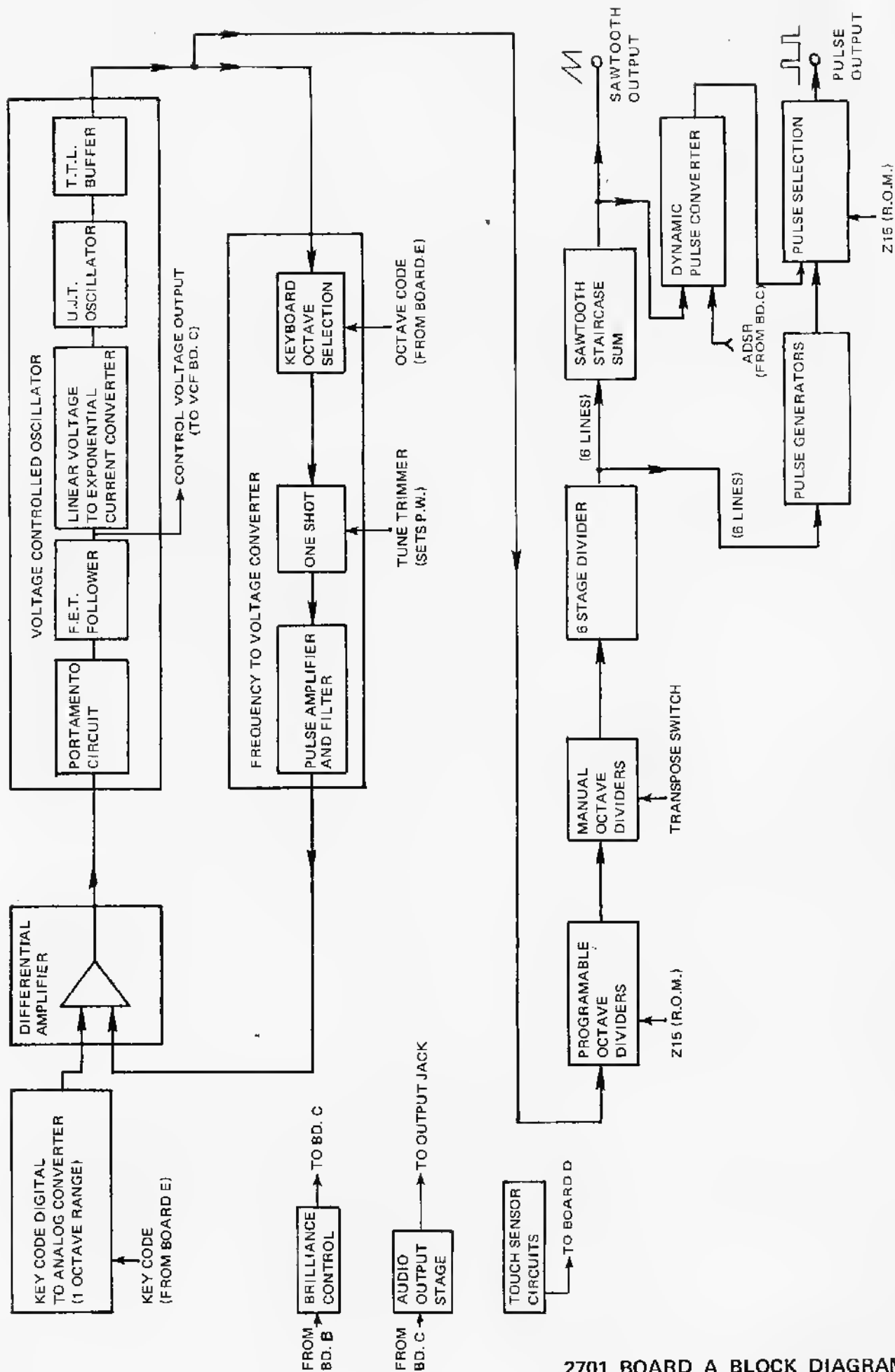
2701 BOARD TEST POINTS: REFER TO THE SCHEMATICS FOR BOARDS A, B & C FOR THE LOCATIONS OF THE TEST POINTS.



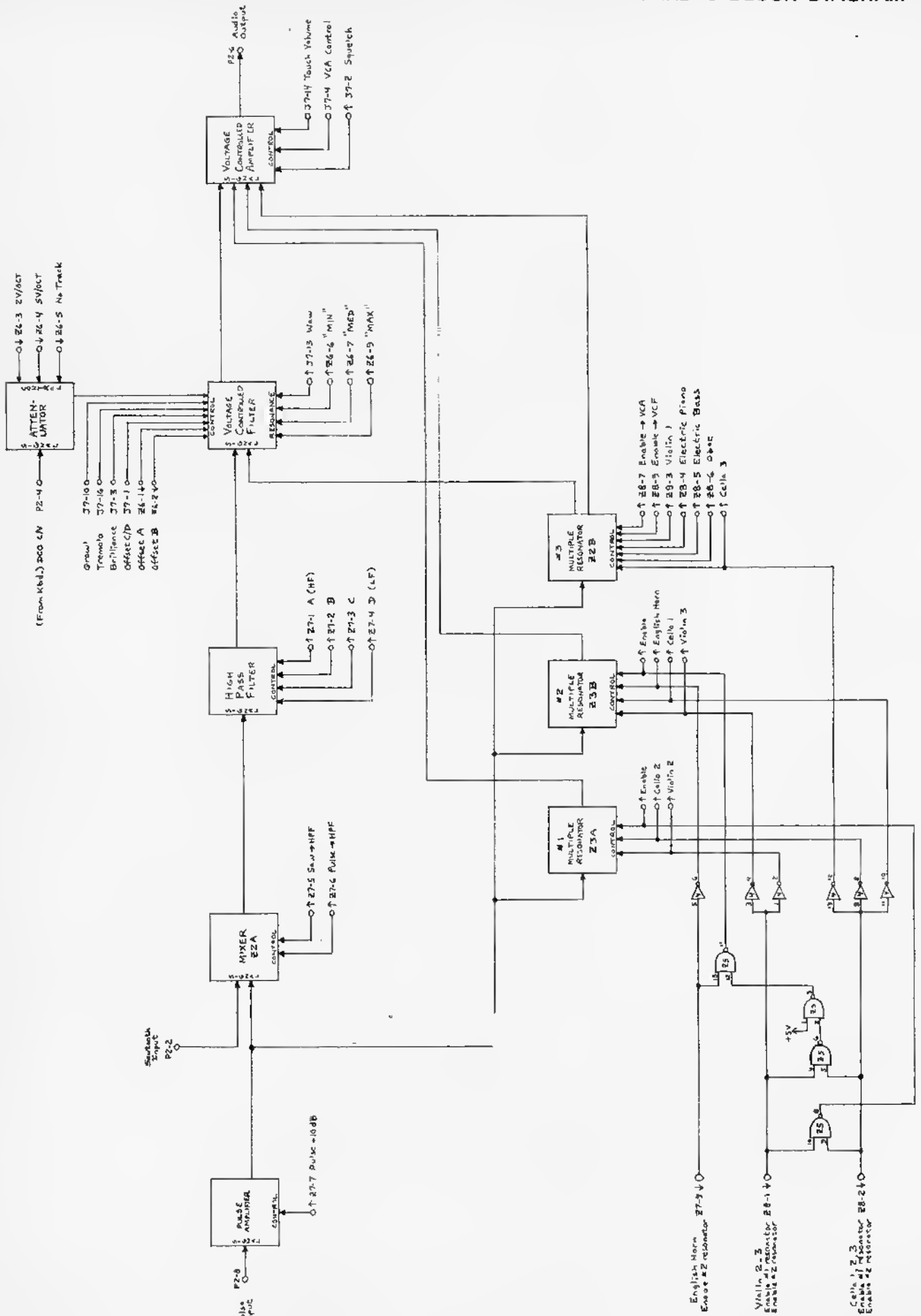
VOICE: Buzz Bassoon

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463
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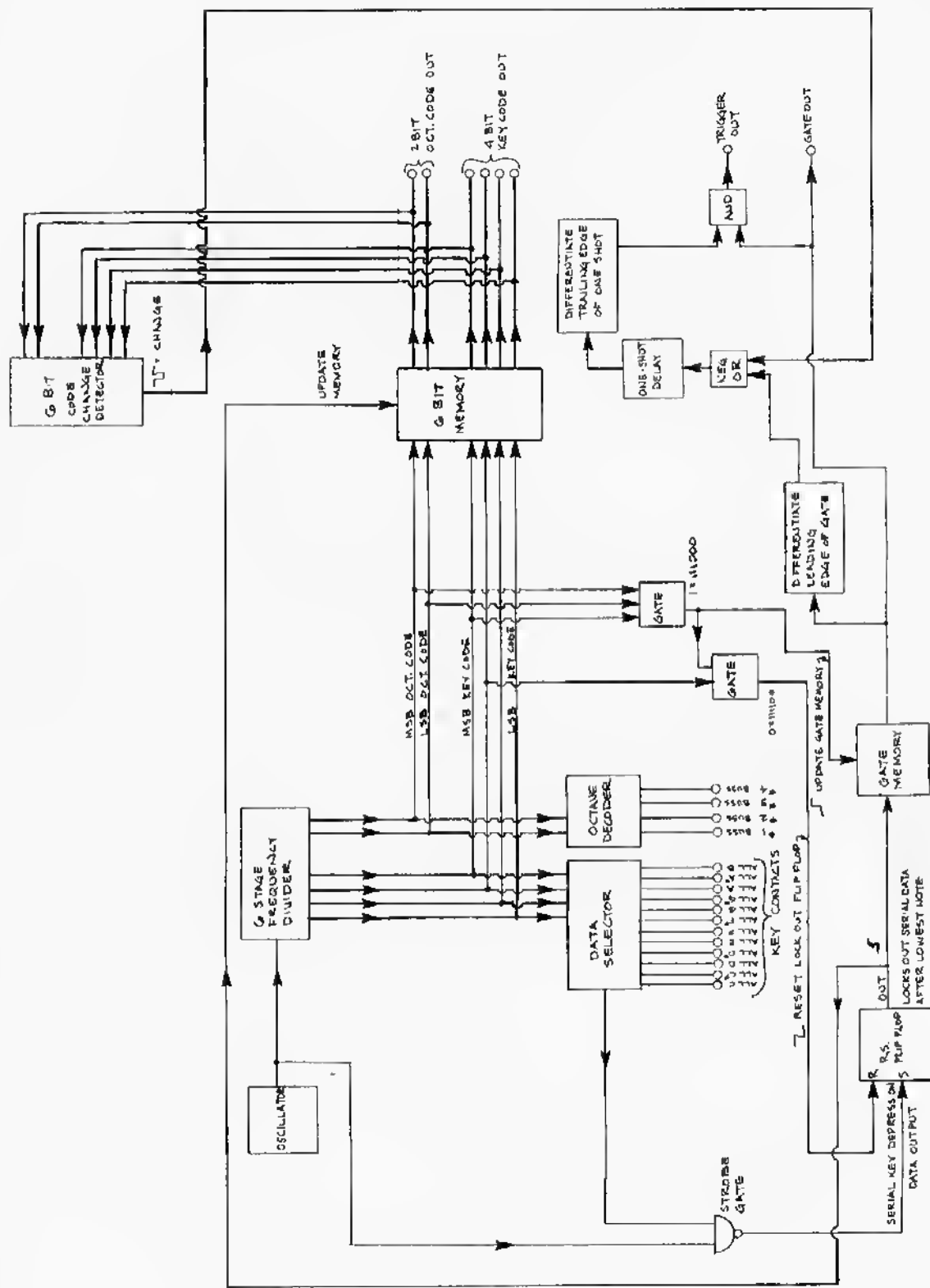




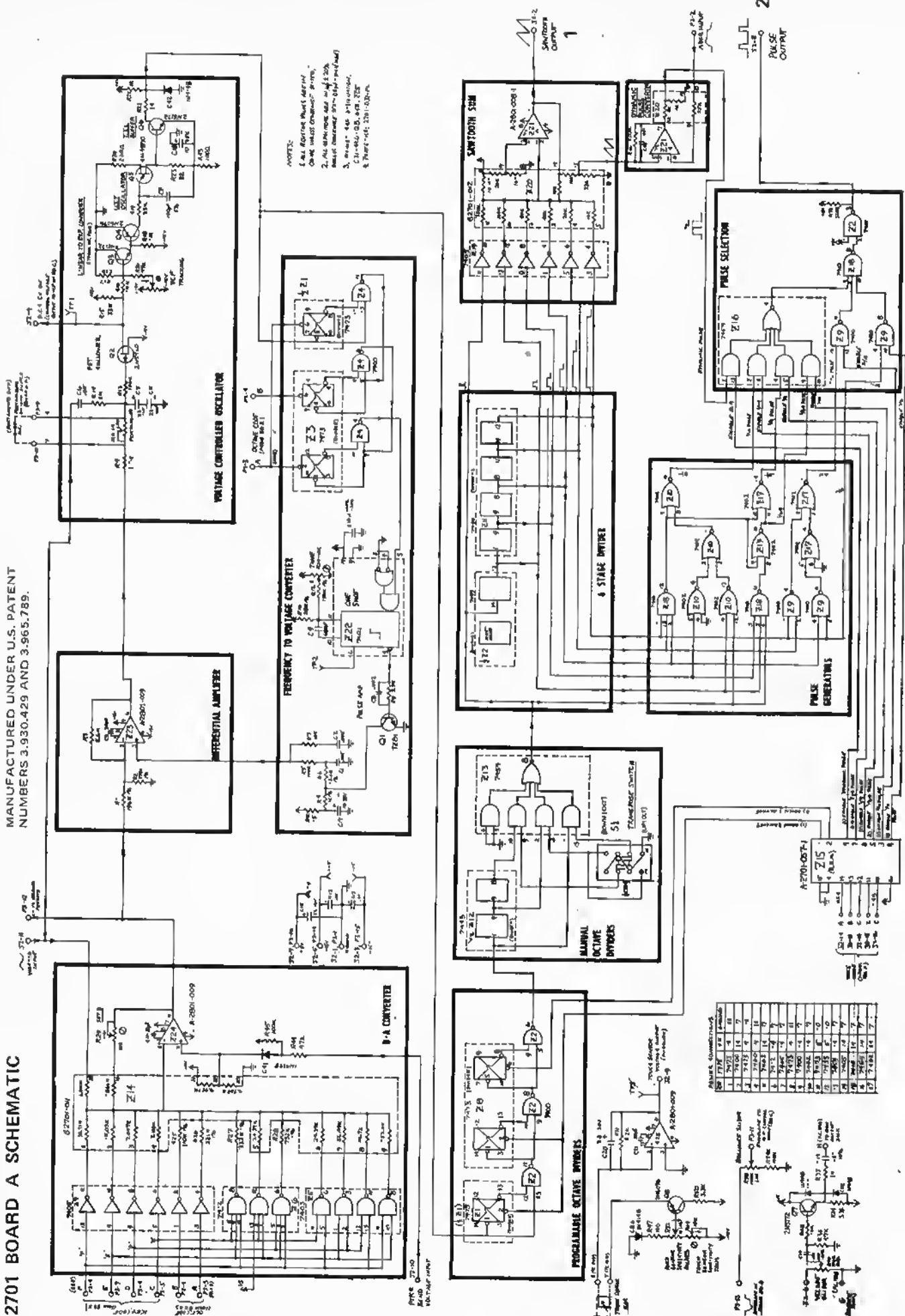
2701 BOARD A BLOCK DIAGRAM

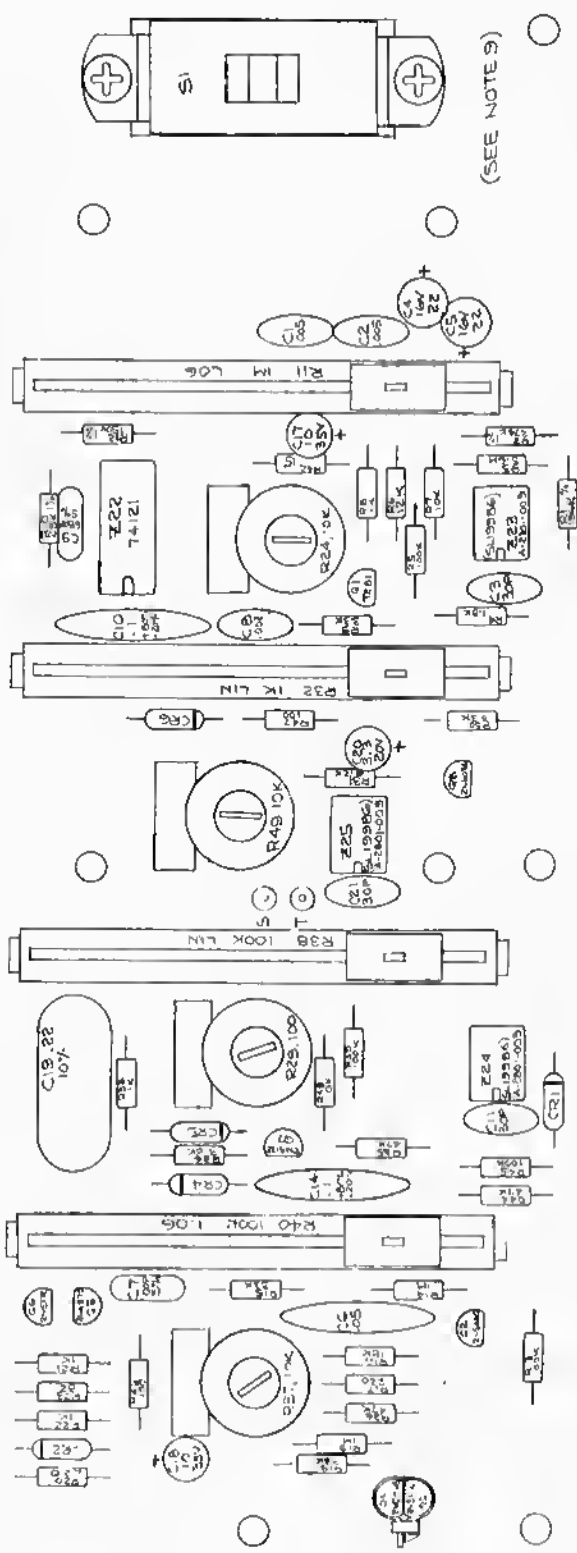
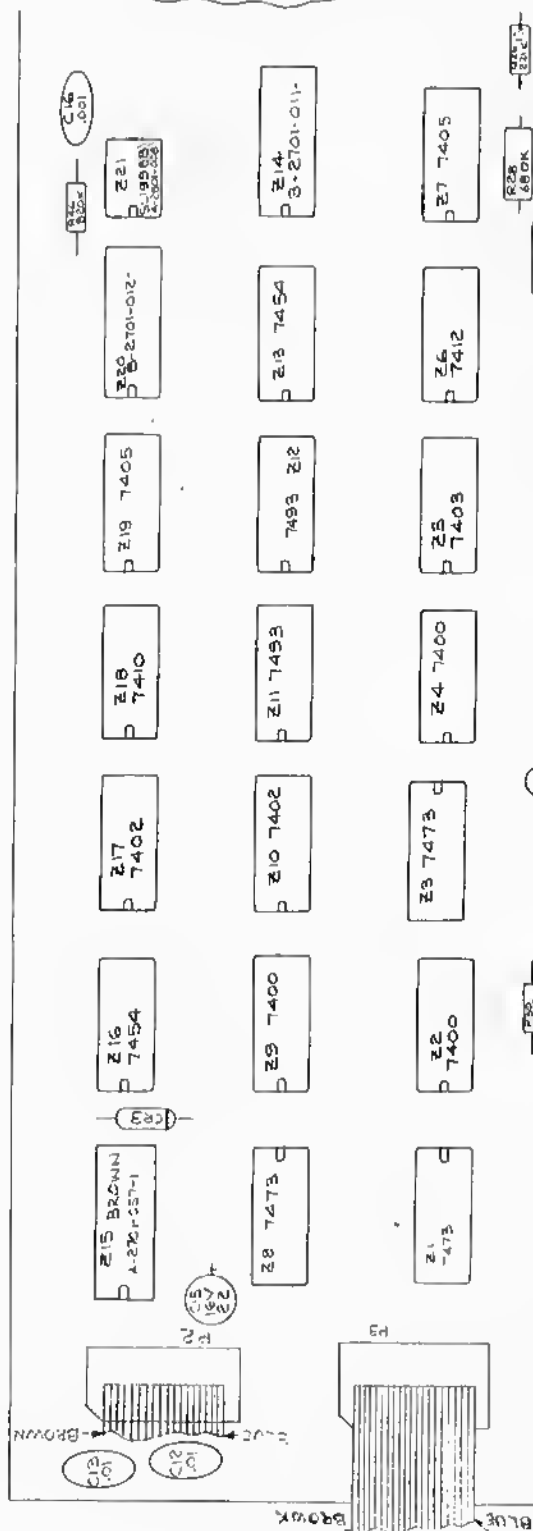


NOTE: Arrows @ logic inputs: ↑ indicates logic 1 activates function
↓ indicates logic 0 deactivates function

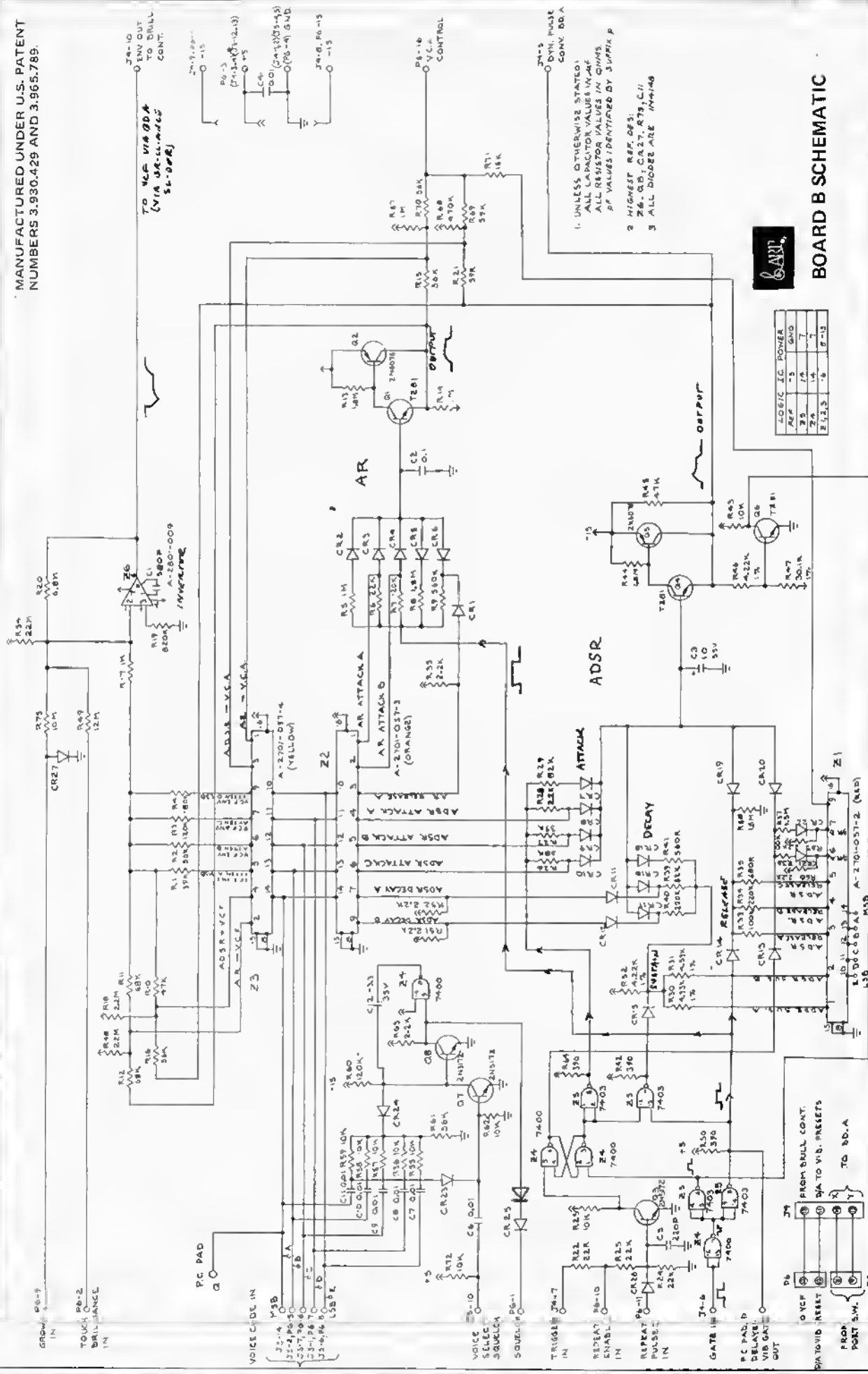


BOARD BLOCK DIAGRAM

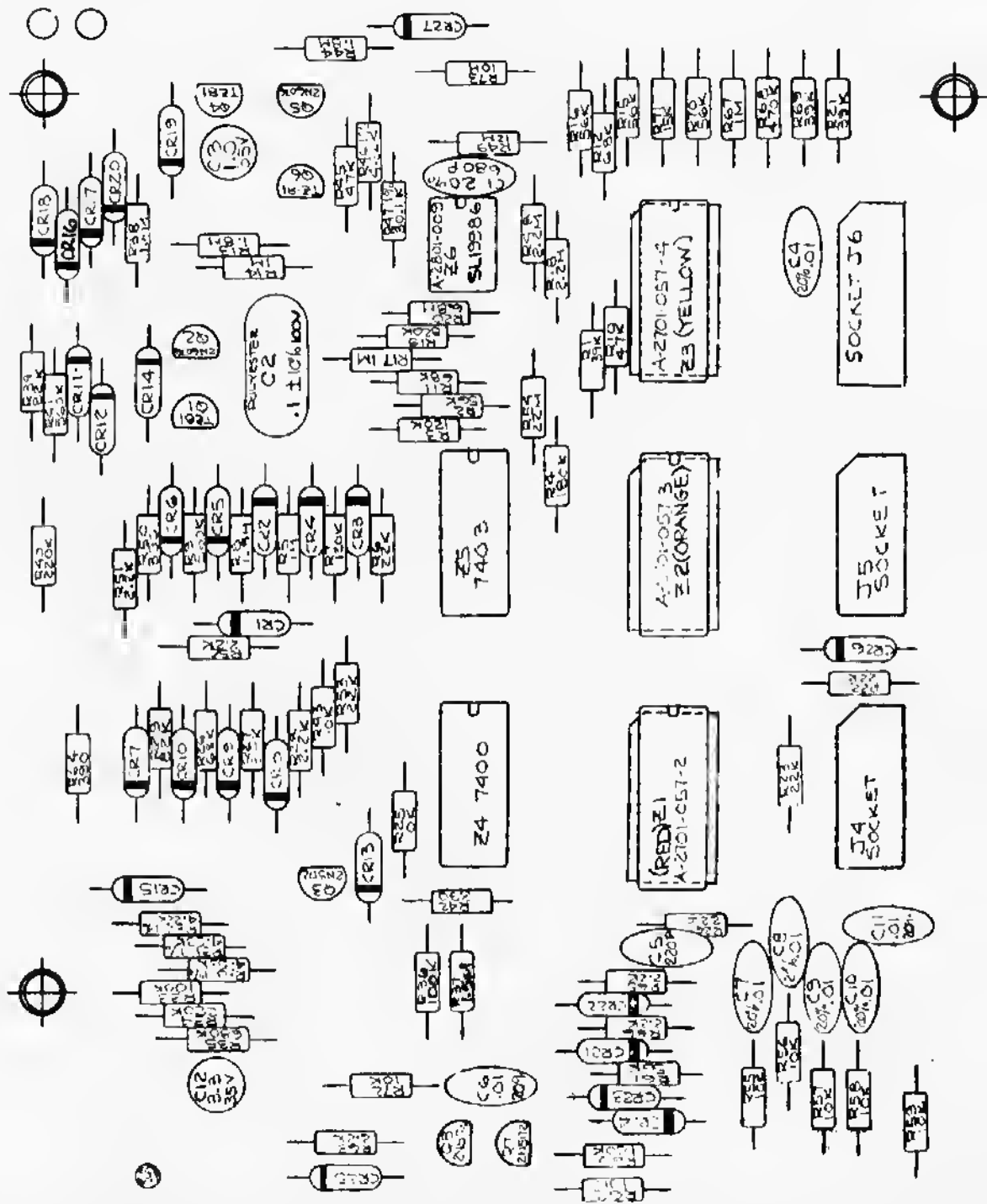




(SEE NOTES)



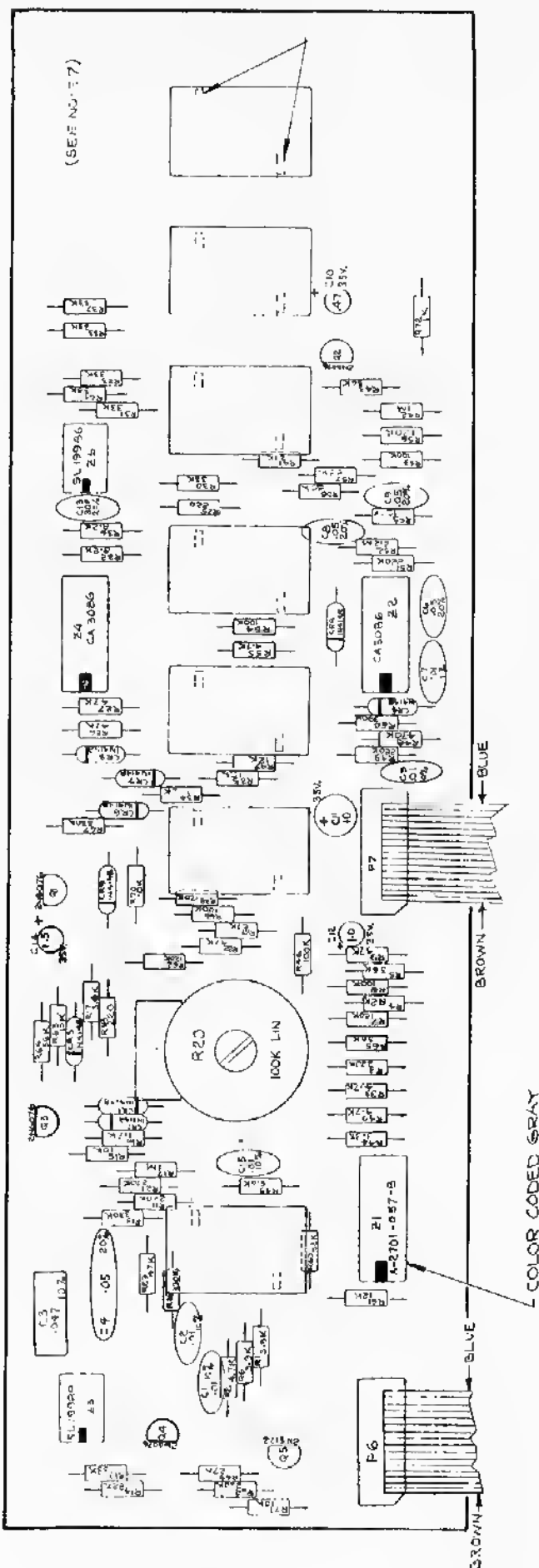
BOARD B SCHEMATIC



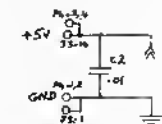
20

MANUFACTURED UNDER U.S. PATENT
NUMBERS 3,930,429 AND 3,965,789.





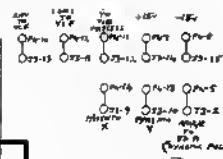
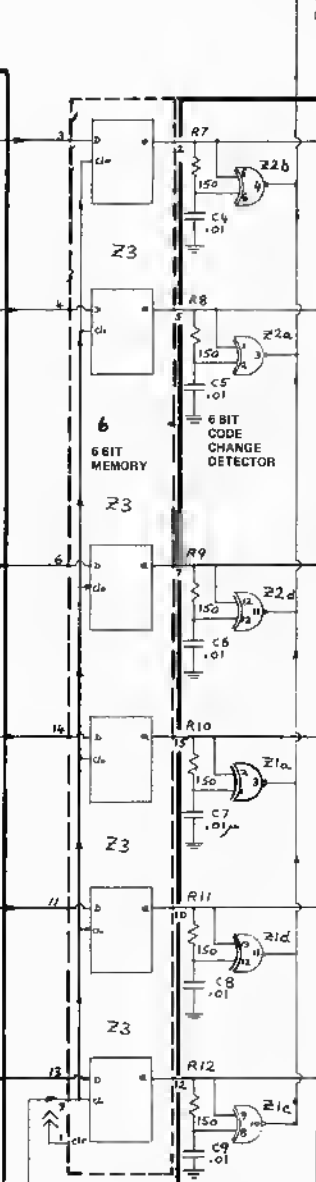
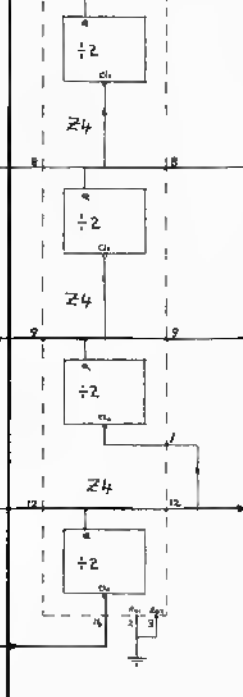
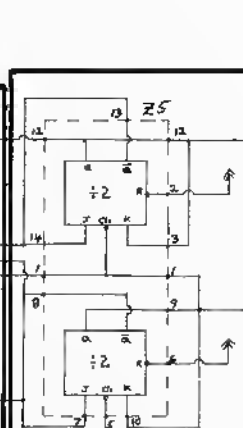
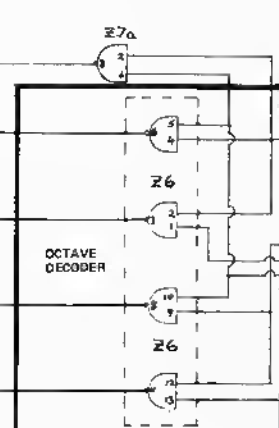
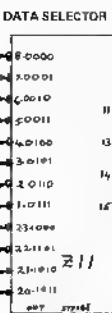
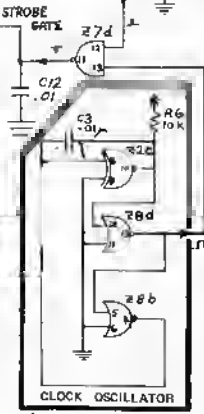
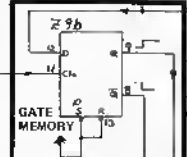
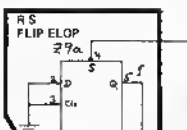
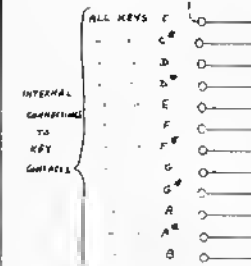
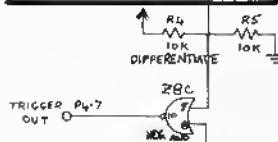
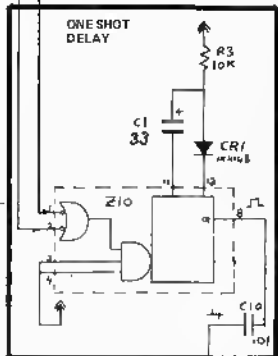
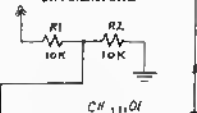
MANUFACTURED UNDER U.S. PATENT
NUMBERS 3,930,429 AND 3,965,789.



POWER SUPPLY CONNECTIONS			
IC	GND	+5V	TYPE
84	10	5	74LS
85	11	14	74LS
23	8	14	74LS
24	7	14	74LS
25	7	14	74LS
26	7	14	74LS
27	7	14	74LS
28	7	14	74LS
29	7	14	74LS
30	7	14	74LS
31	7	14	74LS
32	7	14	74LS
33	7	14	74LS
34	7	14	74LS
35	7	14	74LS
36	7	14	74LS
37	7	14	74LS



DIFFERENTIATE

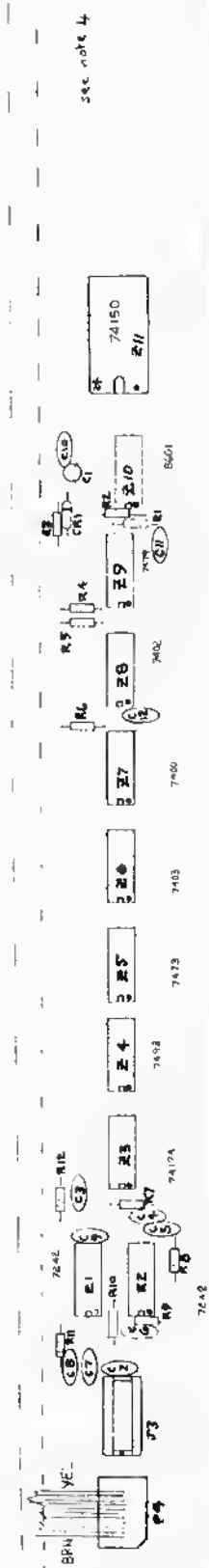


OCTAVE
CODE
OUT
(TO BOARD A)

KEY
CODE
OUT
(TO BOARD A)

2701 Board E
ARP Electronics

BOARD E LAYOUT



- CR1 ~ 1N4148 DIODE
- R1-R6 10K RESISTOR, CARBON FILM, $\pm 5\%$ 1/4W
- R7-R12 150 Ω " " "
- C1 3.3 μ F CAPACITOR, TANTALUM, EPOXY $\pm 10\%$ 20V
- C2-C12 .01 μ F CAPACITOR CERAMIC, DISC $\pm 20\%$ 50V



see note 4

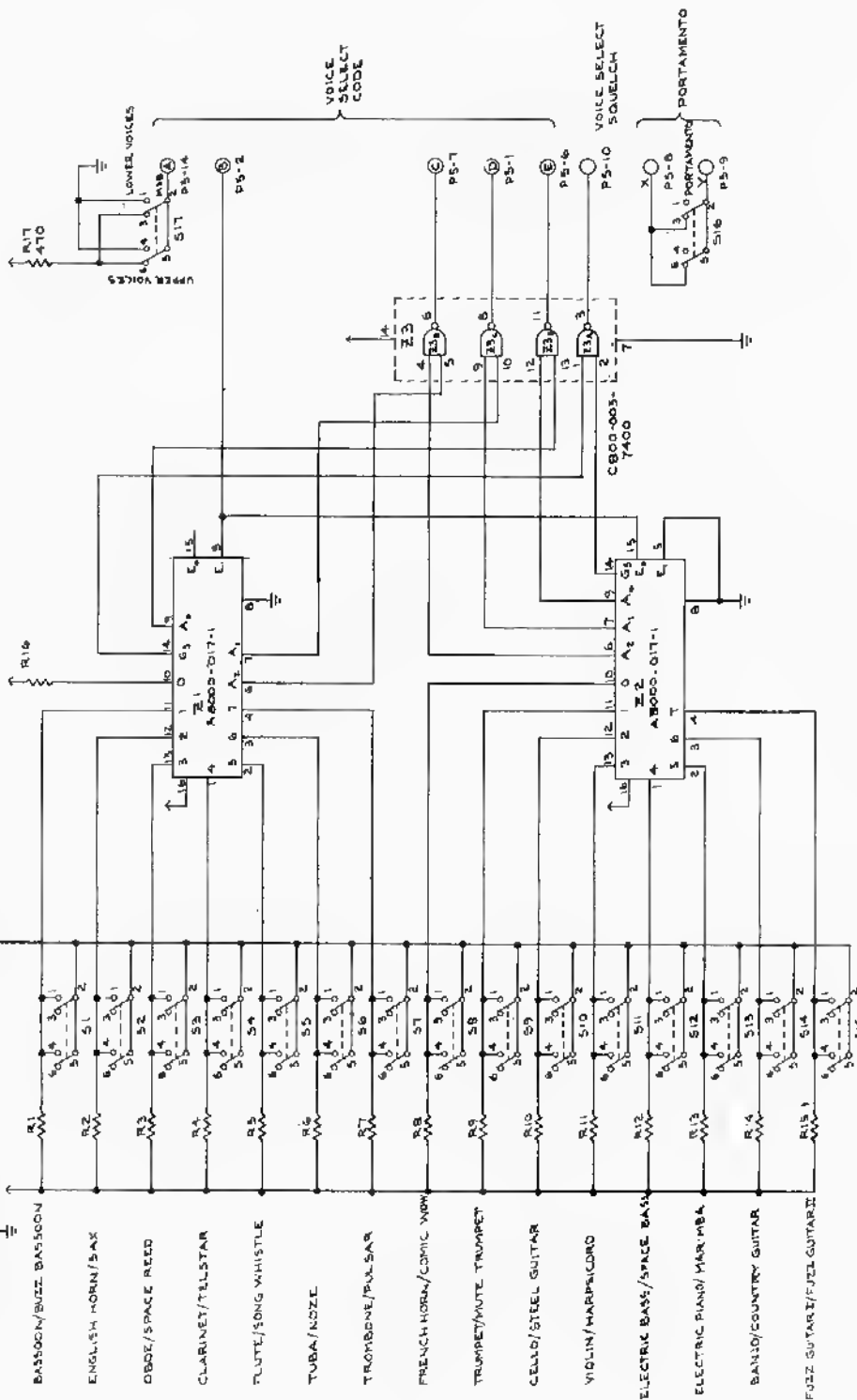


BASE VIEW
51-517
NOTE 2 (REF)

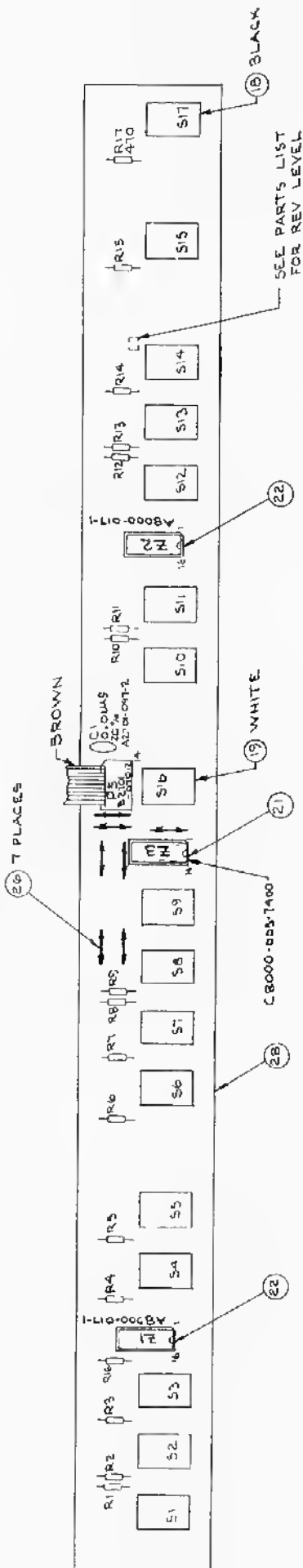
VOICE SELECT CODE	LIST	UPPER VOICE	OUTRAT CODE
A-O	A-I	B-C	D-E
B-B	BASSOON	D-O	O-I
C-SAX	ENGLISH HORN	O-I	I-O
D-SAX REED	OBOE	O-O	I-I
E-TELSTAR	CLARINET	O-I	O-O
F-SOBS.WHISTLE	FLUTE	O-I	O-I
G-HOZE	TUBA	O-I	O-I
H-PULSAR	TROMBONE	O-I	I-I
I-COMIC WDM	FRENCH HORN	I-O	O-O
J-MUPPET	TRUMPET	I-O	O-I
K-STEEL GUITAR	CELLO	I-O	I-O
L-HARPICORD	VIOLIN	I-O	I-I
M-SPACE BASS	ELECTRIC BASS	I-I	O-O
N-KUMBA	ELECTRIC PIANO	I-I	O-I
O-GUTHRI	SANJO	I-I	I-I
P-PUZZ GUITARI	PUZZ GUITARI	I-I	I-I

NOTES:

- UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:
ALL RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS
R1 THRU R16 ARE 2.2K
SWITCHES SHOWN IN OFF POSITION (UP)
HIGHEST RES: 10K
C1, R17, S17 & T3



BOARD F-II LAYOUT



BASE VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS TERMINALS



NOTE 4
FLAT (CATHODE) THIS SIDE,
CR3 THRU CR7

INSERT EXT. SIDE &
SOLDER BOTH SIDES
(2 PLACES)

SWAGE COMP. SIDE

FLAT (CATHODE) THIS SIDE,
CR8 THRU CR32

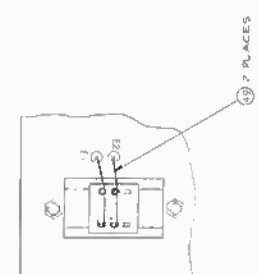
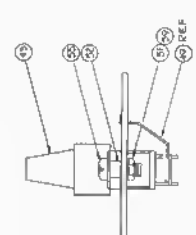
SHOULDER OF LED TO
SOLDER ON BOARD,
(TYP CR3 THRU CR32)
SECTION A-A

- NOTES:
1. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:
RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS.
CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN μ F (P-PROFARADS).
CODES: 100K = 100,000 OHMS
2. BEND DOWN PIN 1 AND ITS DIAGONAL COUNTERPART
21 THRU 27
3. FINISHED ASSY. TO BE FREE OF EXCESS FLUX.
4. RUBBER STAMP REV. LEVEL OF THIS DRAWING USING
BLACK INK. COVER WITH CLEAR VARNISH (BOTH SIDES).
5. FOR PARTS LIST, SEE PL 141001.

1. RES. FROM PL 141001 B
2. 5%
3. RES. FROM PL 141001 B
4. 5%
5. 5%
6. 5%



PRO/DGX MODEL 2720
BOARD F-III
LAYOUT

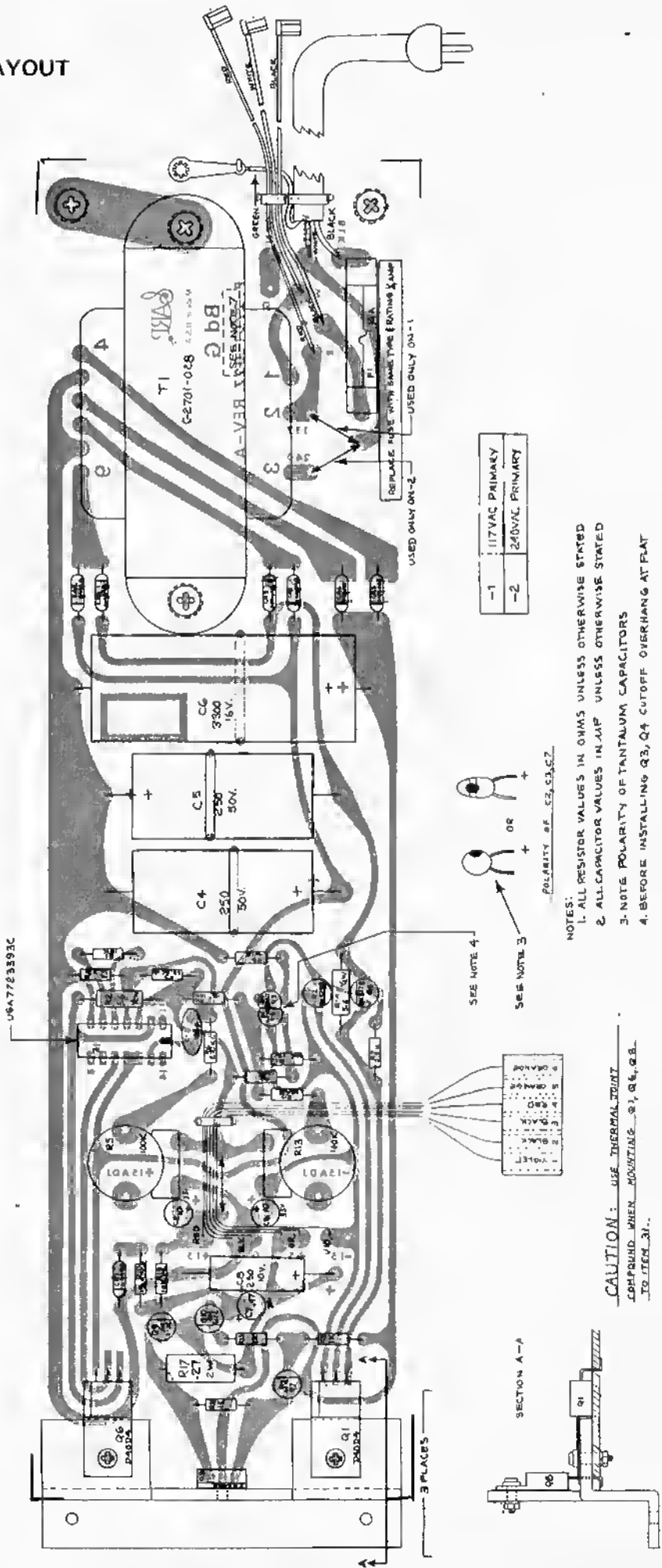




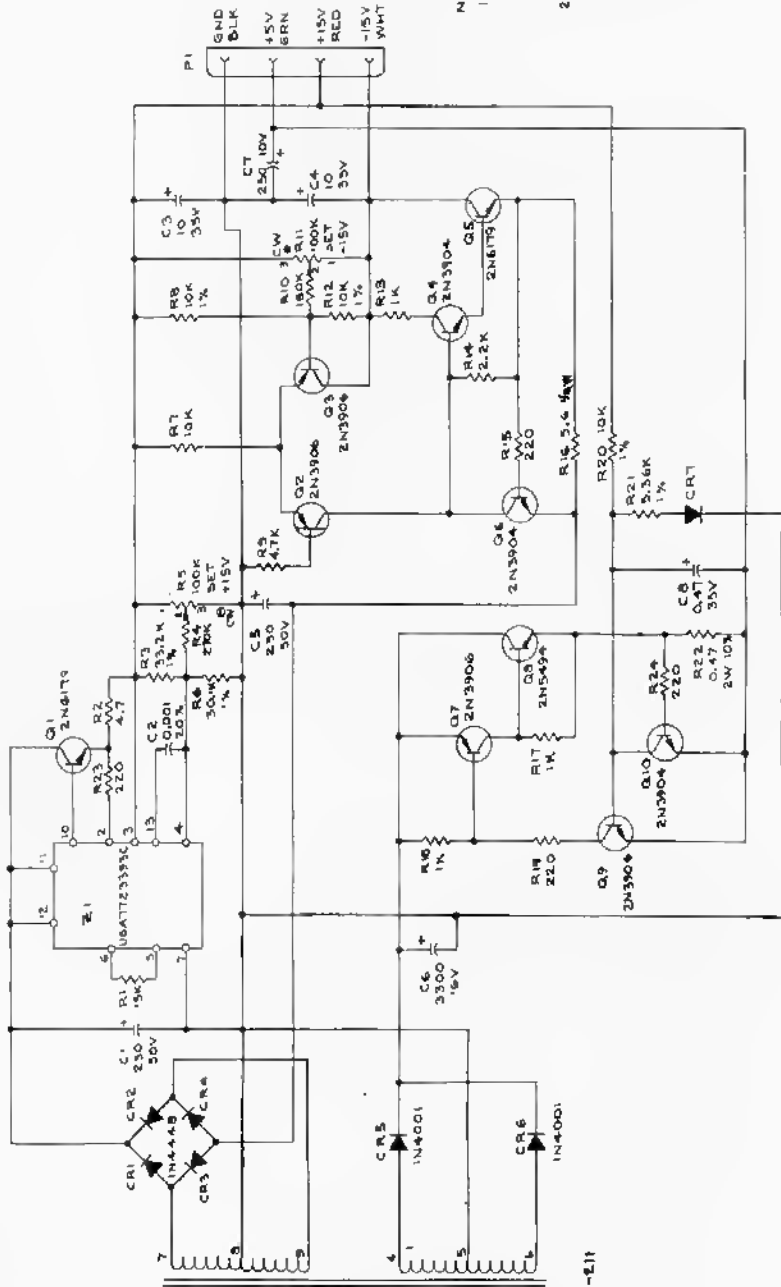
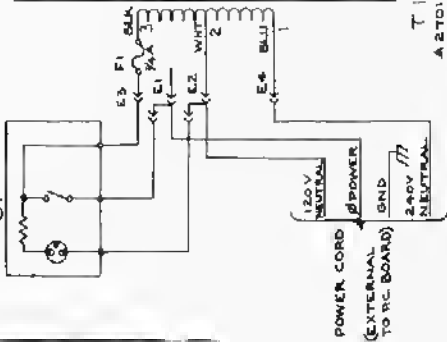
2701 Board G
Power Supply

ORIGINAL BOARD G LAYOUT

component side view



POWER SWITCH
(EXTERNAL TO PC BOARD)

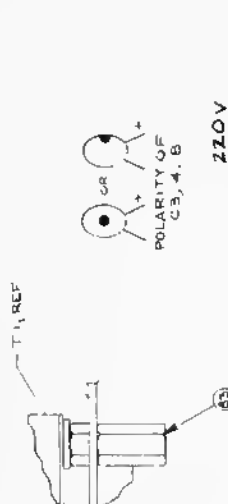
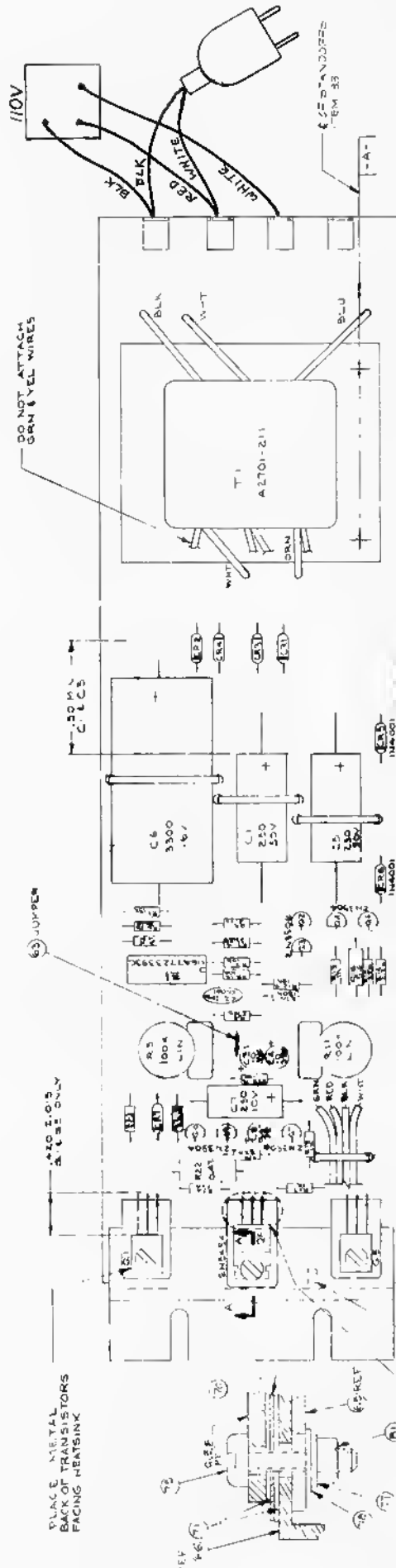


NOTES:

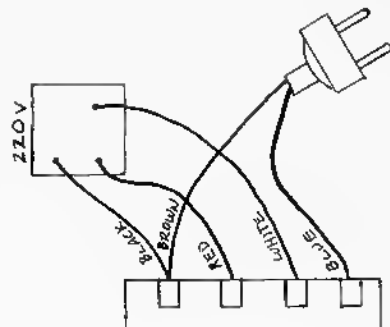
1. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, ALL RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS. CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN μF (P-PIKOFARADS).
2. HIGHEST REP. DES. CB, CRT, E4, F1, P1, Q1, R24, S1, T1, E1

BOARD G-II SCHEMATIC
REVISED

MANUFACTURED UNDER U.S. PATENT
NUMBERS 3,930,429 AND 3,965,789.



NOTES:
 1. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED,
 ALL RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS
 ALL CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN μF
 P - (PICOPARADS)
 ALL DIODES ARE 1N4448



BOARD G- II LAYOUT
 REVISED

PARTS LIST

BOARD A

REFERENCE	ARP PART NUMBER	ARP/MFG NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
Z7, Z19	S602104	C-8000-00S-740S	I.C. HEX INVERTER - O/C CDLL
Z14	5700401	B-2701-011-B	I.C. CERMET RESISTOR PACK
Z23,24,2S	1400801	A-2801-009	I.C. DPERATIONAL AMP (LM301AN)
Z6	S602106	C-8000-00S-7412	I.C. TRIPLE 3-I NAND GATE D/C COLL
Z5	1401901	C-8000-00S-7403	I.C. DUAD 2-I NANO GATE O/C COLL
Z2,4,9	1401701	C-8000-00S-7400	I.C. DUAD 2-I NAND GATE
Z22	1402801	C-8000-00S-74121	I.C. DNE SHOT MULTIVIBRATOR
Z1,3,8	1402801	C-8000-00S-7473	I.C. DUAL TYPE J-K FLIP FLOP
Z11,12	1402701	C-8000-00S-7493	I.C. 4 BIT BINARY COUNTER
Z13,16	1402401	C-8000-00S-74S4	I.C. 4 WIDE 2-I A/O INVERT GATE
Z21	5601801	A2801-008	I.C. DUAL OP AMP (NSC SL19988)
Z18	1402101	C-8000-00S-7410	I.C. TRIPLE 3-I NANO GATE
Z10,17	1401801	C-8000-00S-7402	I.C. DUAD 2-I NDR GATE
Z20	6700601	A2701-057-1	I.C. CERMET RESISTDR PACK
Z1S	S600701	A2701-057-1	I.C. PRDGRAMABLE R.O.M
CR1,2,3,4,6,6	1200301	1N4148	DIODE, SIGNAL
D1	1304601	A2701-0S7-1B	TZ-81
D2	1302401	2NS460	TSTR FIELD EFFECT P CHANNEL
D6,7	1301701	2NS172	TSTR SI NPN
D8	1302801	2N6076	TSTR SI PNP
D5	1301601	2N4870	TSTR SI UNI JUNCTIDN
O3,D4	7S02601	APL4027-008	TSTR ASSY NPN/PNP
C17,18	1100612	TAG00 10/35 50/20	CAP TANT 10uf 35V +S0-20%
C4,6,1S	1100601	TAG00 22/16 20/20	CAP TANT 22uf 16V 20%
C20	1100602	TAG00 3.3/20 10/10	CAP TANT 3.3uf 20V 10%
C19	1101104	22SP22492XD3	CAP POLY .22uf 200V 10%
R29	1000901	U201R101B	TRIM POT 100 OHM
R24,37,49	1000909	U201R103B	TRIM POT 10K
R38	5700703	B-2801-006-3D	PDT SLIDE 100K LIN
R40	S700702	B-2801-006-2D	POT SLIDE 100K LDG
R11	S700701	B-2801-006-1D	PDT SLIDE 1M LDG
R32	6700704	B-2801-006-4D	PDT SLIDE 1K LIN
P2	220080S	B2701-071-1B	PLUG TD PLUG ASSY 26 PIN 9"
P3	2200806	B2701-071-2B	PLUG TD PLUG ASSY 16 PIN 16"
S1	1900801	02-481-0001	SWITCH RDCKER OPTT

BOARD B

REFERENCE	ARP PART NUMBER	ARP/MFG NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
Z6	1400801	A-2801-009	I.C. DP AMP (NSC) AL19986
Z4	1401701	C-8000-00S-7400	I.C. DUAO 2-I NAND GATE
ZS	1401901	C-8000-00S-7403	I.C. DUAD 2-I NAND GATE O/C CDLL
Z1	S600801	A2701-057-2	I.C. PRDGRAMMABLE R.O.M.
Z2	5600901	A2701-0S7-3	I.C. PRDGRAMMABLE R.D.M.
Z3	S601001	A2701-057-4	I.C. PROGRAMMABLE R.O.M.
D1,4,6	1304601	TZ-81	TSTR SI NPN
D3,7,8	1301701	2NS172	TSTR SI NPN
D2,6	1302801	2N6076	TSTR SI PNP
CR1-27	1200301	1N4148	DIDDE SI SIGNAL
C2	1101103	225P10491WD3	CAP PDLY .1uf 10% 100V
C3	110060B	TAG00 1/35 10/10	CAP TANT 1uf 10% 35V
C12	1100611	TAG00 3.3/3S 10/10	CAP TANT 3.3uf 10% 35V
J4,S	2101302	16-511-10	SOCKET 16 PIN
	2101301	14-511-10	SOCKET 14 PIN

BOARD C

REFERENCE	ARP PART NUMBER	ARP/MFG NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
Z1	1400401	B4023-006-2	I.C. OP TRANS AMP (RCA CA3080)
Z2,3	1401101	A-2801-008	I.C. OP AMP (NSC) SL19988
Z4	1402001	C-8000-005-7405	I.C. HEX INVERTER O/C COLL
Z5	1401901	C-8000-005-7403	I.C. QUAD 2-I NAND GATE O/C COLL
Z6	5601101	A2701-057-5	I.C. PROGRAMMABLE R.O.M.
Z7	5601201	A2701-057-6	I.C. PROGRAMMABLE R.O.M. BLUE
Z8	5601301	A2701-057-7	I.C. PROGRAMMABLE R.O.M. VIOLET
O4,5,6,12	1301701	2N5172	TSTR SI NPN
O11	1304601	TZ-81	TSTR SI NPN
O1,2,3,7,8,9,10, 13,14	1302801	2N6076	TSTR SI PNP
CR1,2	1200301	IN4148	DIODE SI SIGNAL
R45	1000901	U201R101B	POT TRIM 100 OHM
R20,54	1000913	U201R5038	POT TRIM 50K
M1	7201001	4034-004-PL-C	ENCAPSULATED MODULE, V.C.F.
C43	1101102	225P47391W03	CAP POLY .047uf 10% 100V
C31	1100143	LTMD	CAP CER .0022uf 10% 50V
C39	1100606	TAG00 .47/35 10/10	CAP TANT .47uf 10% 35V
C2,3,4	1100612	TAG00 10/35 20/20	CAP TANT 10uf 20% 35V
C41	1101104	225P-22492XD3	CAP POLY .22uf 200V 10%
	2102302	16-511-10	SOCKET 16 PIN

BOARD D

REFERENCE	ARP PART NUMBER	ARP/MFG NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
Z5	1400801	A2801-009	I.C. OP AMP (LM301AN)
Z3	1401101	A2801-008	I.C. DUAL OP AMP (LM1458)
Z2,4	1400501	CA3086	I.C. TSTR ARRAY NPN
Z1	5601401	A2701-057-8	I.C. PROGRAMMABLE R.O.M. GRAY
O5	1301701	2N5172	TSTR SI NPN
O1,2,3,4	1302801	2N6076	TSTR SI PNP
CR1-9	1200301	IN4148	DIODE SI SIGNAL
R20	5601802	B2801-010-2	POT ROT 100K LIN
C12	1100609	TAG00 1/35 20/20	CAP TANT 1uf 20% 35V
C14	1100610	TAG00 1.5/35 10/10	CAP TANT 1.5uf 10% 35V
C11	1100612	TAGpp 10/35 20/20	CAP TANT 10uf 20% 35V
C10	1100606	TAG00 .47/35 10/10	CAP TANT .47uf 10% 35V
S1-7	1901002	02-481-0010-B	SWITCH DPDT WHITE
P6	2200805	B2701-071-1B	PLUG TO PLUG ASSY 16 PIN 9"
P7	2200806	B2701-071-2B	PLUG TO PLUG ASSY 16 PIN 15"

BOARD E

REFERENCE	ARP PART NUMBER	ARP/MFG NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
Z7	1401701	C-8000-005-7400	I.C. QUAD 2-I NAND GATE
Z8	1401801	C-8000-005-7402	I.C. QUAD 2-I NOR GATE
Z6	1401901	C-8000-005-7403	I.C. QUAD 2-I NAND GATE O/C COLL
Z5	1402501	C-8000-005-7473	I.C. DUAL J-K FLIP FLOP
Z9	1402601	C-8000-005-7474	I.C. DUAL D TYPE FLIP FLOP
Z11	1402901	C-8000-005-74150	I.C. DATA SELECTOR
Z3	1403001	C-8000-005-74174	I.C. HEX D TYPE FLIP FLOP
Z1,2	1403101	C-8000-005-7242	I.C. QUAD 2-I EXCL NOR GATE

Z10	1403201	C-8000-005-8601	I.C. RETRIGGERABLE ONE SHOT
Z4	1402501	C-8000-005-7473	I.C. 4 BIT BINARY COUNTER
CR1	1200301	IN4148	OIOOE SI SIGNAL
C1	11006102	TAG00 3.3/20 10/10	CAP TANT 3.3uf 10% 20V
J3	2101302	16-511-10	SOCKET 16 PIN
P4	2200803	B-2701-070-1-B	PLUG TO PLUG ASSY 14 PIN

BOARD F-II

REFERENCE	ARP PART NUMBER	ARP/MFG NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
Z3	1401701	C8000-005-7400	I.C. Quad 2 INPUT NAND GATE
Z1,2	1403701	SN74148	I.C. PRIORITY ENCODER
S1-15,17	1901001	02-481-0009B	SWITCH ROCKER OPOT BLACK
S16	1901002	02-481-0010B	SWITCH ROCKER DPDT WHITE
FDRZ3	2101301	14-511-10	SOCKET DUAL IN LINE 14 PIN
FORZ1,2	2101302	16-511-10	SOCKET DUAL IN LINE 16 PIN
P5	2200804	82701-070-2	PLUG TO PLUG ASSY 14 PIN

BOARD G

REFERENCE	ARP PART NUMBER	ARP/MFG NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
Z1	1401301	UGA7723393C	I.C. VOLTAGE REGULATOR
Q5,9,10	1301701	2N5172	TSTR SI PLASTIC NPN
Q4,7	1302801	2N607B	TSTR SI PLASTIC PNP
Q8	1302801	2N5494	TSTR SI PLASTIC NPN PWR
D1,6	1303401	2N6179	TSTR SI PLASTIC NPN PWR
Q3	1302201	2N5367	TSTR SI PLASTIC PNP
Q2	1301801	2N5232	TSTR SI PLASTIC NPN
CR1,2,3,4,7	1200401	IN4448	OIOOE SI LOW CURRENT
CR5,6	1200201	IN4001	OIOOE SI MED CURRENT
R2	1000310	1-4-5P-4E7	RESISTOR CARB FILM 6.6DHM 5% 1/2W
R17	100010B	BWH-2-0.27OHM	RESISTOR WW 0.27DHM 10% 2W
R5-R13	1000916	U201R104B	POT TRIM 100K
C7	1100607	TAG00 .47/35 20/20	CAP TANT EPDXY .47uf 20% 35V
C2,3	1100612	TAG00 10/36 20/20	CAP TANT EPOXY 10uf 20% 35V
C8	1101701	B412B3 250/10	CAP ELECTRO ALUM 250uf +50-10%
C4, C5	1101702	B41010 250/50	CAPACITOR, ELECTRO. 250 UF 10V
C6	1101501	16T3300	CAPACITOR, ELECTRO. 33 UF, 16V
T1	5702201	C-2701-028C	TRANSFORMER
F1	1700403	MDV-1/4	FUSE PIGTAIL SLDW 8LOW 1/4A

BOARD F-III (PRO/DGX)

S1	1901002	02-481-001D	SWITCH ROCKER DPDT WHITE
S2 - 17	1902901	OIGITAST-ST	SWITCH PB SPDT
Z1 - 2	1403701	2N7414B	IC ENCODER 8 LINE PRIORITY
Z3	1401701	2N7400	IC GATE 4 X 2I NAND
Z4	1400501	CA3086	IC TSTR ARRAY
Z5	1403001	2N74174	IC FF HEX TYPE D
Z8 - 7	1405601	2N74145	IC DECODER